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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NORTHWEST FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION

VOLUME ^{Three} FOUR NUMBER FOUR JUL 23 1909 DOLLAR A YEAR
U. S. Department of Agriculture

BETTER FRUIT

November 1908



*Photo by T. Gagnon
Wenatchee, Wash.*

MOORPARK APRICOTS OF THE WENATCHEE VALLEY, WASHINGTON

PUBLISHED BY BETTER FRUIT PUBLISHING COMPANY, HOOD RIVER, OREGON

These Apples grew in the WHITE SALMON VALLEY



Opposite Hood River

Soil, climate & location especially adapted for high grade fruit & berries. Send for our Book descriptive of this beautiful valley

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White Salmon Land Co.

VAN VORST & WELLS, Managers, Successors to J. C. McInnes

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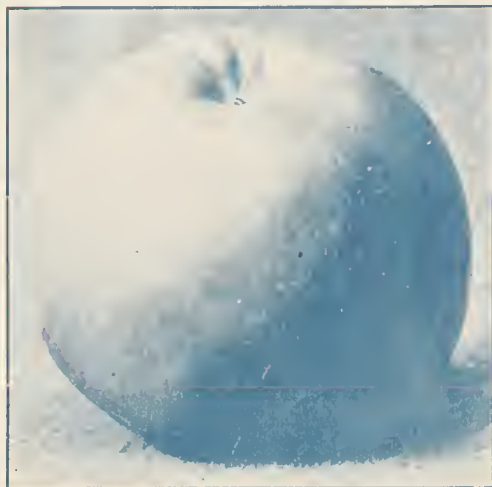
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Prices Right, Production Unequaled

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Benton County booth won first premium at Oregon State Fair in 1907.

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County seat of Benton County, in the heart of the famous Willamette Valley. Greatest dairy land on earth; county produces finest mohair grown; land unsurpassed for fruit, peaches, prunes and apples in particular. The best farm lands cheaper than at any place in the valley; no inflated values. Corvallis has a population of 5,000; 125 residences constructed since January 1, 1908. Oregon Agricultural College, 1156 students, located here. Purest mountain water, sewerage, electric lights, steady, healthy growth. Opportunities here worth YOUR while. Write Corvallis Commercial Club for particulars.

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Centrally located in one of the finest fruit regions of the State. Excellent home town. Headquarters for sale of bearing orchards and thirty thousand acres orchard land under new government canal. For information address

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HUDSON LAND CO.

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J. M. Schmeltzer, Secretary

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Hood River, Oregon

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LAND EMPORIUM

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SOIL—Volcanic ash, rich in phosphates, and recognized as the best in the world for apples and strawberries.

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Choice Fruit Land for Sale

I have a number of choice places for sale, improved and unimproved. Some with good heavy timber, ranging in price from \$18.00 to \$100.00 per acre. I make a specialty of small tracts

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Our Plantings are the Largest and Finest in YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON (Heart of Willamette Valley) and are of the Mayette and Franquette varieties. Will sell in 5-acre groves. Life of every tree guaranteed. \$100 cash payment and \$15 per month, which includes 4 years Care and Taxes. For prices and illustrated descriptive pamphlet address GILLETTE-RIGGS LAND COMPANY 614 Board of Trade Building Portland, Oregon

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WE ALWAYS HAVE SOME
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At popular prices and sell them strictly on their merits. Years of study given to Hood River and its products. Can sell you intelligently. Call on or address

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Two hundred acres second bench, partly cut over timber land, deep red soil, lays well, on best road in county; seven miles from Grants Pass, quarter mile from school; adapted to the raising of apples, pears, peaches and grapes; R. F. D. and rural telephone. Sold in any amount from ten acres up. \$32.50 per acre.

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JONATHANS

NEWTOWNS

THE LAND OF
OPPORTUNITY

Located across the Columbia River from Hood River, Oregon, the White Salmon Valley offers the greatest opportunities of any land on earth to fruit growers. Where apples, cherries, pears, peaches, prunes and strawberries grow to perfection. A few dollars invested in fruit land today will return to you in a very few years sixty-fold. The soil, climate, water and scenery are unsurpassed by that of any country. Build a home where you can enjoy peace and plenty the remainder of your life. Fruit lands cleared, planted and cared for until in a bearing condition. Write us for descriptive matter and prices.

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Tracts for Sale

Fruit and vegetable land on the line of the O. R.
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a city of five thousand population. These tracts are a part of my Chenowith Cove Farm, which is said to be one of the best farms in Wasco County. The ground is the earliest in the State, producing fruits and vegetables of many kinds for the earliest market and best prices. Prices and terms upon application to

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Western Fruits**APPLES, PEACHES,
PLUMS AND PEARS**The Callender-Vanderhoof Co.**
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*E. E. Samson, Manager*APPLES, PEARS, PRUNES, PLUMS,
PEACHES, CHERRIES, APRICOTS,
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Straight carloads in season. Our
fruit is the very best grade, and
pack guaranteed.*We Use Revised Economy Code***Levy & Spiegl**

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H. N. Cobb, Manager, Roseburg**Douglas County Fruit
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Umpqua Valley Fruits

Head Office, Roseburg, Oregon

**FAMOUS HOOD RIVER
Strawberries**THE FINEST BERRY
ON EARTH AND
THE BEST SHIPPERLOOK GOOD, BUT TASTE BETTER
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HOOD RIVER, OREGON

IF YOU WANT TO
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RIGHT, ALWAYS SHIP TO

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AND PRODUCE108-110 Front Street
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APPLES**Spitzenbergs, Newtowns,
Jonathans, Arkansas Blacks, Ortleys, Winesaps,
R. C. Pippins, Baldwins, M. B. Twigs, Ben Davis*Look Good, Taste Better, Sell Best*

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Apple Growers Union

Hood River, Oregon

**LINDSAY
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Wholesale Fruits

HELENA, MONTANA

*Established in Helena Quarter of a Century*Branch houses: Great Falls, Montana;
Missoula, Montana; Billings, Montana.**DAVENPORT
BROS.**WHOLESALE
FRUIT &
PRODUCE

Growers and Shippers of the Famous

Mosier Valley Fruits
Portland, Oregon

Kansas City

IS THE

*Largest Fruit Market
in the Middle West*

We are the heaviest car lot receivers and distributors here. Cars consigned to us can be diverted to all points east of the Missouri River receiving the benefit of the lowest through freight rate. We want a number of cars of fancy

APPLES, PEARS,
PLUMS, PEACHES

Let Us Know What You Have to Offer

O. C. Evans & Co.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

THE

DAVIDSON FRUIT CO.

of

Hood River, Oregon

Pioneer fruit packers and shippers of this famous section. "Quality" is our watchword, and "Fruit Worth the Price" is our motto. Wire or write us for apples, strawberries or pears in season in car lots or smaller shipments. Other fruits in season in less quantities.

Paid up Capital \$75,000

THE LAWRENCE - HENSLEY FRUIT CO.

Successors to
THE LIEBHARDT FRUIT CO.

Jobbers of

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and Apple Packers

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Superior facilities for handling

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APPLES AND
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Solicit Your Consignments
Reliable Market Reports Prompt Cash Returns

H. WOODS CO. WHOLESALE FRUITS and COMMISSION

Apples, Peaches and Strawberries

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Mark Levy & Co.

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MERCHANTS

WHOLESALE FRUITS

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THE OLD RELIABLE BELL & Co.

Incorporated

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FRUITS AND
PRODUCE

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PORTLAND, OREGON

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

RYAN & NEWTON CO.

Wholesale Fruit and Produce

BUTTE, MONTANA

We have modern cold storage facilities essential for handling your products. A strong house that gives reliable market reports and prompt cash returns

W. H. Dryer

W. W. Bollam

Dryer, Bollam & Co.

Successors to

DRYER, O'MALLEY & CO.

IT'S VERY
PLAIN

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1880
1907

If you appreciate this kind
of a house, when you have
fruit to ship, write to

A SIMPLE
PROPOSITION

Dealing with an old established
house gives results

Page & Son

Wholesale Fruits

Portland, Oregon

General
Commission
Merchants

128 FRONT STREET
PORTLAND, OREGON

TELEPHONE MAIN 2348

1871

Regarding Apples

1908

Are You Ready?

We Are

And you should keep closely in touch with us either direct or through
our Western Representative

G. M. H. WAGNER & SONS

*Commission**Distributors**Fobbers*

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE: JOSEPH CAPPEL,
North Yakima, Washington

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Fruit Grower and Shipper

If You Want Good Results, Consign Your Shipments to

THE GREAT CENTRAL MARKET—CHICAGO

Which is not only one of the largest consuming markets in the United States, but being the greatest railroad center in the world is, therefore, the most important diverting point for all Western and Northwestern shippers.

If you desire experienced and capable marketing agents to properly distribute and sell your fruit, either in Chicago or other markets, wherever best prices can be realized, write or wire us. Will always quote you conservatively.

N. G. Gibson, the head of this company, and W. C. Michael, our general Western representative, were two of the first fruit dealers to commence shipping and marketing Northwestern fruit in the Eastern markets. Our long experience and wide acquaintance with the buying trade all over the United States place us in an exceptionally strong position to secure you best results on what you have to market.

We make a specialty of selling f. o. b. entransit, or delivered, whichever way will bring highest net results to the shipper. We give all fruit that has to be sold at auction our personal attention. We also handle export shipments, our foreign representatives being the best and most reliable dealers in the principal foreign markets.

We refer you to The First National Bank, Chicago; Produce Reporter Company; their Weekly Credit Sheet of June 20th, 1908.

GIBSON FRUIT COMPANY

141 SOUTH WATER STREET, CORNER CLARK

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Steinhardt & Kelly

101 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

*The largest and most extensive fruit concern in the world
operating in all the fruit growing sections of the civilized globe*

Exclusive Purveyors of High Class Fruits

THE VERY FIRST CONCERN TO
EXTENSIVELY INTRODUCE THE
OREGON APPLES
TO THE CONSUMERS OF THE EAST

*Sole importers into the United States of fresh fruits, both out-
door and hot-house, from Asia, Africa, Europe, Australia*

Hood River

OREGON

*Greatest Apple Growing
Valley in the World*



HOOD RIVER'S FAMOUS PACK

Where fruit pays from \$500 to \$1500 per acre and is marketed for you at the highest prices paid anywhere in the world, while still on the tree. Forty thousand acres of finest apple land still undeveloped. One hundred thousand horsepower going to waste in its streams. Population, 6000; value fruit products, 1907, \$400,000; value lumber output, 1907, \$750,000; taxable property, \$2,700,000; bank deposits, 1901, \$36,000; 1907, \$690,494.31. Railroad and water transportation. Two hours from Portland, twelve hours from Seattle and Spokane. Rural mail delivery. Phone service covering city and valley. Let us tell you about it. Address

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
HOOD RIVER COMMERCIAL CLUB

Do it now—today

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Russell Sage says, "Buy Real Estate! Your real estate will make your old age comfortable." *We will go Russell Sage one better—*

BUY AN

Apple Orchard in Hood River

and live comfortably all your life



FANCY PACK OF HOOD RIVER PEARS

This is the present day logic

Growing apples in Hood River not only pays but you live like a man and are independent from the worries and nerve wear that commercial life demands. Your boys will make better men and your daughters better women if they are brought up among the delightful environments that Hood River affords.

Don't delay any longer! Now is the time to make the change. *Write us today for lists of orchard farms, city property or investments.* We make a specialty of the best class of properties and give only reliable information.

J. H. Heilbronner & Co.

Branch Office

*Corbett Building
Portland, Oregon*

Main Office

*Davidson Building
Hood River, Oregon*

BETTER FRUIT

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST
OF UP-TO-DATE AND PROGRESSIVE FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

CITY OF WENATCHEE AND TRIBUTARY COUNTRY

SIX years ago this city was a forlorn makeshift for a country town, uninteresting, unpromising, with sagebrush for a background, shackle buildings and shacks for dwelling places. Today Wenatchee is dotted with beautiful and substantial homes that are surrounded by flowers and well-kept lawns, with a background of fine orchards bearing the very best of delicious fruits. The streets are filled with busy people going and coming in the execution of their different vocations. Now large, substantial and artistic business blocks stand where once stood the board shack. The only highway bridge across the Columbia River in its entire length of over 2000 miles has been built, through the energy of Wenatchee citizens, at a cost of \$200,000.

The united, continuous and well-directed efforts of citizens, through the exploitations of the latent resources of the valley and the country tributary to Wenatchee is the force that has brought about these sudden changes. It has been the long pull, the strong pull and the pull altogether that has brought these changes and built up and set throbbing with life and activity the present city of Wenatchee.

The Wenatchee Commercial Club is an organized effort to build up the Wenatchee Valley, the city of Wenatchee and surrounding country. This country needs more men of energy and brains to develop latent resources and build beautiful homes. The club proposes to find such men and induce them to come here. The secretary of the club is always at your disposal, and any information which you may desire will be cheerfully and promptly furnished. Should you visit Wenatchee you will do the club a favor by calling and making yourself at home in the clubrooms at all times. During the past year hundreds of newcomers have added their names to the club roster, and no one has ever registered a complaint against the hospitality of the club or the citizens of Wenatchee.

High Line Canal Watering 10,000 Acres

In 1892, during the construction of the Great Northern, a locating engineer of the company ran a survey for a canal near the present high line canal right of way. Hard times came and nothing further was done. In 1901 a move was made to interest capital in the building of the canal. A company was organized and construction work was begun on the high line canal in May, 1902, and in June, 1903, they had water to the head of the pipe line on the north side of the Wenatchee River, and the following September the pipe line was completed to the south side of the river.

The permanent construction work of all the irrigation ditches in the Wenat-

chee Valley has been made substantial and of sufficient capacity to water all land which they cover. There is no shortage of water. There is no quarrel of prior rights and titles to water. It is the proud boast of the people who live within reach of the glacier-fed waters of the Wenatchee River that they have no fear of there ever being a shortage of water in that river. There is no

was subscribed by citizens of Wenatchee the contract was let for the construction of the bridge.

Following the initiative of the builders of the High Line Canal, smaller projects were undertaken at Cashmere and Monitor, and since that time the history of the Wenatchee district has been one of astonishing development. Recently many acres of land have been reclaimed through the agency of pumping plants.

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A GROWER'S EXPERIENCE IN AN
APRICOT ORCHARD
THE DRY YARD IS THE ONLY PLACE
FOR CULLS

month in the year when the Wenatchee River does not flow more water than can ever be utilized. There is irrigation for every foot of land to which it is practicable to carry its waters and then leave as much more in the river to flow on to the majestic Columbia.

In order to get water from the high line canal across the Columbia River the first thing that came up for consideration was the building of a bridge across the Columbia River over which to carry the pipe line. After a great deal of agitation on the part of the Wenatchee Commercial Club and many schemes for financing the building of a bridge had failed, the officers of the Great Northern Railway Company were again appealed to for help in the further development of the great resources tributary to Wenatchee. A bridge company was organized, and after a bonus of \$20,000

The Land of the Big Red Apple

The apple is to the fruit family what wheat is to the cereals. It is the standard of fruit measure. Like wheat, it grows in nearly every climate under the sun, but also like wheat, it has certain favored localities where it reaches its highest grade, both as to quality and yield.

Here, however, in the Wenatchee Valley there is no such thing as failure. The climate and the water supply, the two things necessary to fruit growing, are constant qualities. The country is practically immune from frosts and the water supply is under the control of the farmer.

It is a principle recognized by all agriculturists that the nearer you approach the northern limits of production, the better the quality of grain. The principle is true also of fruits. Apples and peaches grown during the short summers of the northern latitudes with their long hours of sunshine possess a better flavor and keep better than those grown farther south.

Nowhere are apples of such fine quality and such abundant yields grown as in the Wenatchee Valley. Here, in this mountain valley, is the home of the big



SIX-YEAR-OLD TREE IN THE WENATCHEE VALLEY

red apple, where the trees yield, not once in three years, but every year—and abundantly.

Within the last few years it has been discovered that grapes grow as if they were native to the soil. Every commercial fruit, in fact, with the exception of the tropical fruits, seems to thrive, and reach maturity sooner than in the more southern latitudes.

Ground fruits, such as watermelons and cantaloupes, are scarcely second to the standard fruits as money producers.

One who will take the time to leave the Great Northern train at Wenatchee and give a few days to a study of con-

gathered and shipped hundreds of cars of apples and peaches, of cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, nectarines and other things that are not the products of orchards, but of gardens and fields, as melons, cantaloupes, strawberries, peppers and vegetables.

To the northeast of Wenatchee, on the plateau, lie the grain fields of the Big Bend region—countries in themselves—rich in grain and grasses and peopled with prosperous farmers. Millions of bushels of wheat are grown on these rolling uplands, yielding certain wealth with the closing of every season.

Less extensive, but more productive, is the country to the west, along the

450 since 1901. These figures really give no idea of the enterprise of the town, for because of the rich country tributary to it, Wenatchee does as much business as the average eastern town of three times its size. What Wenatchee is today, it is solely by reason of a tributary territory of about 10,000 acres of irrigated land and a small share of the trade of the nearby Big Bend wheat country and the Okanogan country up the Columbia River. Part of Wenatchee's future growth can be estimated from the fact that the tributary wealth producing area in orchards will be trebled in the next five or six years.

In addition to this, lines of railroad into the Big Bend country and into the Okanogan will give Wenatchee a prominence as a distributing center which can hardly be estimated.

No spot on earth is more favored with the return of unflinching crops of the highest quality, and but few spots of earth are more favorably located as a social and commercial center of a great country of such varied and rich resources. Indeed, drop a dollar anywhere in this section of Washington and it will roll into Wenatchee.

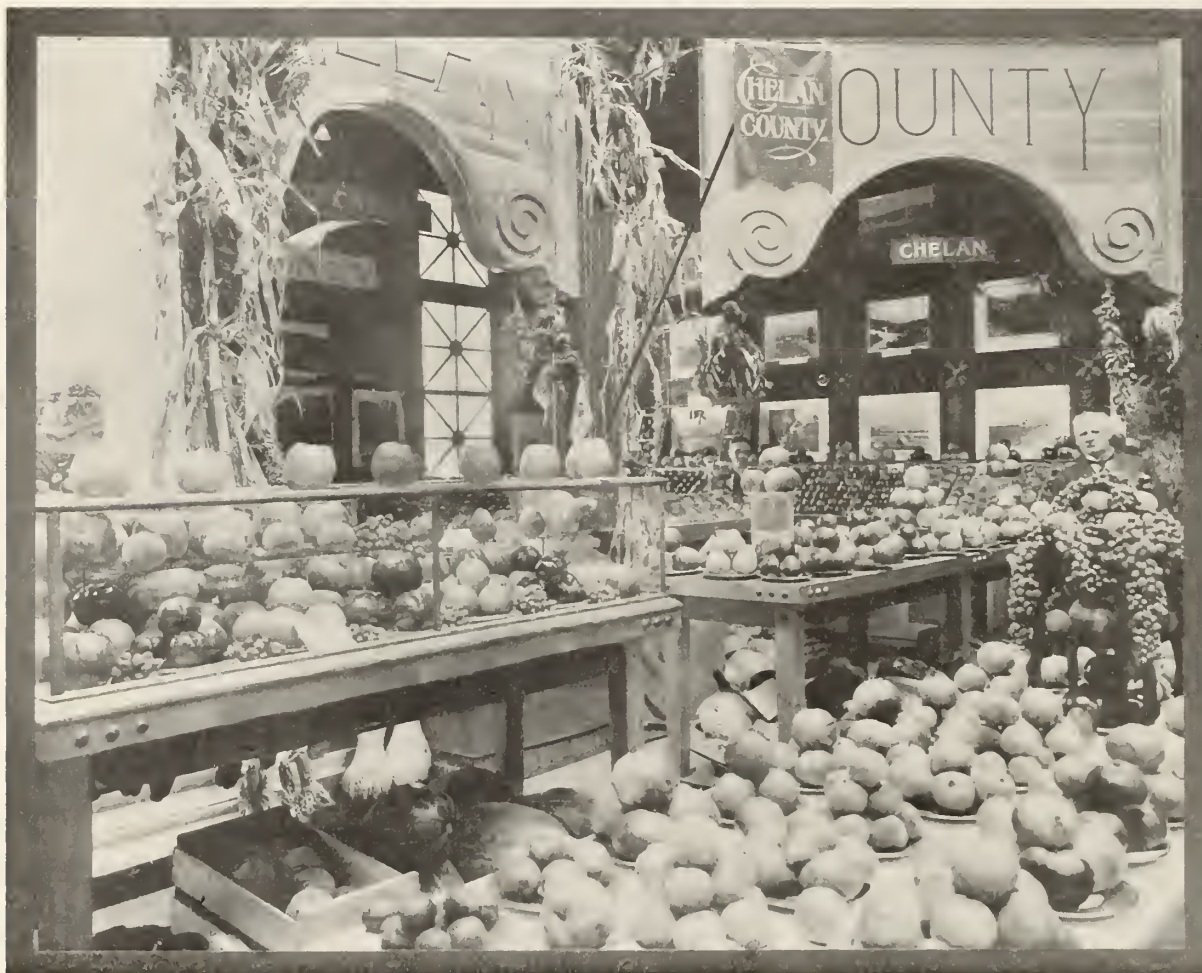
Land

In the Wenatchee country the days of the homestead are past. However, there is, now and then, an opportunity to buy, for a small consideration, a homestead relinquishment from some settler on the uplands or along some of

the small streams that empty into the Wenatchee or Columbia Rivers.

One can purchase land by making a small payment down and get time in which to pay the balance from products of the land. A great many families have come into the valley with barely enough capital to make the first payment on a five-acre tract of land and by their industry and thrift have paid for their homes.

Though a great deal of cheap land is for sale in the territory tributary to Wenatchee, the Wenatchee Valley is no longer a land of cheap homes. People have come to realize its value as a superior fruit producing section and as a delightful spot in which to live. However, the price of land may be said to be the value of what it will produce in two years. At present there are several large tracts of land near Wenatchee



PRIZE-WINNING FRUIT AT EVERY EXPOSITION

The plate here printed shows the exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon, which was in charge of the Wenatchee Commercial Club.

ditions in the Wenatchee Valley will come away convinced that here is an ocular demonstration of at least one phase of the social problem. Here he can see with his own eyes single acres of land capable of sustaining a family of four. Here he can see what the soil under the simple system of irrigation and good care will do for him who gives it care.

Is the Center of a Vast Empire

Wenatchee is both a product of the soil and of trade. The city is not only immediately surrounded by one of the greatest fruit producing sections on earth, but it is the commercial and social center of a vast country of varied resources. For many miles in all directions the wealth of the soil comes pouring into this little city among the orchards, where each year there are

Wenatchee River—where lie the Monitor and Peshastin Valleys and the beautiful Vale of Cashmere. Still further to the west and south is the Cascade range, with its wealth of timber.

No less productive, with more extensive and varied resources, is the country to the north of Chelan County. This is Okanogan. It is less densely populated than the regions near Wenatchee, and is not favorably located with reference to transportation—a temporary disadvantage. The Great Northern has just completed a line across the northern section of this vast country and has secured the right of way for another line up the Columbia, from Wenatchee, into the heart of this natural storehouse of wealth. The road will no doubt be built in the near future.

Wenatchee now has a population of 3500 to 4000, having grown from about

that are being subdivided into five and ten-acre tracts and put on the market at very low prices considering the location and what the soil will produce.

One-fifth the purchase price is all that is required as first payment, the balance being divided into easy installments, payable each year thereafter until the land is clear of debt. Many have put out their trees and have met all deferred payments with crops grown between the rows of young trees, and by the time their orchards came into bearing their land was all paid for. If one is engaged in other business or is on a salary, rental arrangements can be made that will pay all interest, taxes and installments as they fall due. Some land is being sold on the monthly installment plan. Several thousand acres of raw land is under the extension of the High Line Canal, just across the Columbia from Wenatchee. These lands are being sold on easy terms in five and ten-acre tracts.

Average Yield Per Acre

A question of prime importance to many who intend coming to Wenatchee is, "Where is my income to come from before the orchard gets into bearing?" This is most easily answered by relating the experience of those who are working this problem out today. Market gardening between the rows of young trees is the solution of the problem. Cantaloupes are a popular truck-garden crop, and deservedly so, for the cantaloupes of the Wenatchee Valley are of unusually fine quality, comparable to the famous Rocky Ford cantaloupes of Colorado. Others prefer sweet corn, peppers, tomatoes, egg plant, watermelons, onions or berries. Strawberries bear heavily and by careful manipulation can be made to produce two crops, the first early in the spring and the last in October. Strawberries on the market always command fine prices, and good money is made every year from this crop. Markets for all forms of garden products are found in Wenatchee itself and in the towns of the Sound country, Everett, Seattle, Bellingham and others. As crops between rows are seldom continued after the trees are four years old, Wenatchee's supply will never exceed the demand.

The following is a very conservative estimate of the amount of fruit produced, per acre, in the Wenatchee Valley.

The amount varies according to age and variety of trees.

Apples	.....500 to 1500 boxes per acre
Peaches	.....700 to 2000 boxes per acre
Apricots	.....700 to 2000 boxes per acre
Cherries	.....2500 to 5000 boxes per acre

The average amount of receipts per acre are as follows:

Apples, from	.....\$500 to \$2000
Pears, from	.....500 to 2000
Peaches, from	.....500 to 2000
Potatoes	.....100
Grapes	.....500
Strawberries	.....300
Cantaloupes	.....250
Alfalfa	.....60
Tomatoes	.....400

History of Irrigation, Past and Present

History tells us that irrigation was one of the first indications of civiliza-

industry, intelligence is demanded. Water applied to dry fields at the proper time assures a crop, and with intelligent cultivation and the proper application of water to dry soil, farming and fruit growing operations can be conducted with a certainty unknown in non-irrigated regions. Water can be applied when needed.

By means of irrigation a family is supported in comfort with a gradual increase of wealth and intelligence on a very small tract of land. Small tracts are intelligently cared for, and there is an appearance of suburban activity and prosperity. In irrigated sections there is none of the loneliness and isolation



THESE SPITZENBERG APPLE TREES FORM A PART OF A TWENTY-ACRE WENATCHEE HEIGHTS ORCHARD AND PRODUCE FROM TEN TO TWENTY BOXES OF FIRST-GRADE APPLES EVERY YEAR

tion. In ancient Egypt and India, where labor had little value and the conditions for diverting water by gravity were not favorable, pumping by hand or animal power was practiced. Pumping by means of a series of well sweeps is still used in Egypt, this device being also employed in modified forms in many countries.

In modern times these devices have been improved upon, although some of them are still utilized in crude form by pioneers in arid regions.

In the Valley of the Nile, or the Ganges, or on the banks of Lake Tezcucuo, in Mexico, and on the slopes of the Peruvian hills, cradles of civilization, water was applied to the thirsty land in order to grow the harvest upon which life depended. The natives who fought with other beasts for spoils of lake and forest were subjugated by their kin who irrigated and tilled the soil. Irrigation is the highest type of agriculture, and, under favorable circumstances, best results may be expected; but, as in every other highly specialized

so depressing where families live far from one another and the activities of the outside world. There is none of that dilapidated appearance on small irrigated tracts that is so common on the great wheat farms and stock ranches where the work is concentrated into a few months.

There is developed in the irrigated regions a higher class of citizens, with wider interest and greater experience. The reclamation of waste land and the desolate plain and the creation there of fruitful farms, each tilled by its owner, raises the moral and intellectual plane of men and women.

In the nature of things there can be no higher and nobler work than the growing of many blades of grass where none grew before.

Irrigation is in but its infancy in the West. There is an abundance of water, but the great problem is to get it distributed to advantage. The mind and ingenuity of man is trying to solve this problem, and each year sees larger tracts reclaimed.

CASHMERE—THE GARDEN SPOT OF CHELAN COUNTY

THE Vale of Cashmere, the garden spot of Chelan County, Washington, is situated in the exact center of the state, on the main line of the Great Northern Railway, 154 miles east of Seattle and 175 miles west of Spokane. Two transcontinental trains daily each way stop at the town of Cashmere, making traveling both pleasant and easy. The Wenatchee River, having its source in the Cascade Mountains, flows through the valley, emptying in the Columbia, ten miles below. Its proximity to the two great markets of the state makes it an ideal spot for the fruit grower and the small farmer. The valley embraces about 10,000 acres of the richest land in the state, at an elevation of about 800 feet above sea level, all of which is watered by one of our four irrigation canals.

The soil is mainly alluvial, which, according to government report, is the most productive soil in the world. It is hardly necessary to enumerate the many varieties of fruits and vegetables which this valley will produce. It is sufficient to state that all the fruits and vegetables grown in California, except oranges and lemons, do as well or better here than they do in that state. The reason for this remarkable productivity is due to the sunny climate, protected location and abundant water supply.

The climate of the Vale of Cashmere is as near perfect as that of any locality on the globe, rivaling the far-famed sunny climate of Italy.

The nights are cool by reason of the breezes that blow down the valley from the snow-capped peaks of the mighty Cascades, forty miles away. The winters are short and pleasant, snow usually falling the latter part of November and remaining on the ground until the first part of March. During this time the mean average temperature is twenty degrees above zero. Unlike the country

east of the Rocky Mountains, blizzards and drifting snow is unknown. The precipitation is from nine to twelve inches, three-fourths of which is in the form of snow.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the climate and the excellent quality of the

return from his land than can be realized in any other community. Raw land will produce vegetables abundantly the first year. Orchards of the various varieties bear in from two to three years. While waiting for his fruit trees to produce, the grower plants tomatoes,



HOME OF A. H. MOHLER, CASHMERE, WASHINGTON
It is not for sale. Nothing but death can compel its happy owners to leave the Vale of Cashmere.

water, sickness is practically unknown. Those subject to asthma and kindred throat and lung troubles find the climate of this valley beneficial to them.

The settler coming to this valley who is industrious is surer of a greater

melons and all kinds of vegetables between the rows of trees and thus reaps a profit from the land the first year.

Like all the semi-arid regions of Eastern Washington, the principal products of the Vale of Cashmere is fruit, every kind and variety of which grows in great profusion, having a most excellent flavor and rich color. Late frosts are unknown. When a crop is planted it is absolutely certain that the farmer or grower will reap abundantly. He does not depend on rainfall for moisture; he depends on the irrigating canal, which never fails. Here the big red apple grows in all its glory. An acre of land will support 100 trees, and a single tree has been known to produce thirty-seven boxes of apples. There is always a good market and Cashmere fruit commands a higher price in Seattle than that grown in any other section of the state. So good are the apples grown here that last season a great portion of the crop was exported to the Philippines, Honolulu and Japan. The price of fruit varies, but the fruit commands a better price than that grown in other sections, by reason of its superior quality. Berries of all kinds are grown here, and are large, of good color and excellent flavor.

But little grain is grown in this valley for the reason that the land when planted to fruit realizes a greater profit than when planted to grain. Alfalfa, a variety of clover, is grown here in great quantities. It is but little known in the East, and differs from the ordinary grasses in that it does not require re-seeding. Once established, it will



LOOKING ACROSS THE VALE OF CASHMERE

grow year after year. An acre of alfalfa will produce two tons each cutting, and as three, and sometimes four cuttings are made each year, the returns from this product alone are very large. The value of alfalfa lies chiefly in the fact that it is almost a complete ration in itself for feeding beef and dairy cattle, fattening hogs, etc. For these purposes

off at a cost of \$1 to \$2 per acre. Unimproved land can be purchased at a reasonable price.

Excellent roads and bridges are the rule in this valley as well as throughout the entire county.

A co-operative company maintains a large warehouse here through which much of the fruit is shipped. Another

ing up an Eastern market for Cashmere fruit. Two two-story brick school buildings, with an able corps of five teachers in each, is one of the many advantages offered the newcomer.

Unlike the average Western town, living expenses are not high in Cashmere, being about the same as those charged in the Middle states.

The Wenatchee River and the many small creeks emptying into it challenge the skill of the fisherman. Many varieties of fish, including trout and salmon, are found in these waters. In the hills deer and other large game are plentiful. Grouse and prairie chickens are found in the immediate vicinity of the town.

THE PRICE FRUIT LAND BRINGS ON THE ENTIAT

WENATCHEE REPUBLIC

PORT PACKWOOD sold his fruit ranch on the Entiat, consisting of thirteen acres of fruit land, for the nice sum of \$10,700, the sale including the personal property, says the Douglas County Press. There is about eight acres of two-year-old fruit trees on it. This seems a good price, but in a few years it will be very cheap. There is no better fruit land in the state than is to be found on the Entiat and in time it is going to become one of the choice fruit sections of the state. Mr. Packwood has not decided on a new place for a location yet.

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ONE of the handsomest and best papers which comes to our office is "Better Fruit," published at Hood River, Oregon. It is strictly high-class, as is the fruit grown at that place. E. H. Shepard, manager of the Fruit Growers' Union at that place, is editor of the publication.—Fruit Grower.



HOME OF MAYOR A. C. JONES, IN THE VALE OF CASHMERE
Mr. Jones has lived here for many years and has been closely identified with the town of Cashmere and many of the projects for the development of the lands surrounding it.

it almost equals corn. The average market price of alfalfa, f. o. b. Cashmere, is \$10 per ton.

All lands in the Vale of Cashmere are watered by some one of the four irrigation systems. When the newcomer purchases land, he either gets a water right with it, or, if new land, he purchases a right from one of the canal companies. The right purchased is perpetual, and, once secured, the only expense attached thereto is a small maintenance fee of from \$1 to \$1.50 per acre a year. This fee is used by the company in making repairs and other expenses incident to the maintenance of the canal. A good well for domestic purposes can be dug at but little expense, cold pure water being found at a depth of from twenty to forty feet.

Water is carried from the canals by systems of flumes and ditches and turned into fields and orchards in small streams.

Irrigated crops produce more abundantly than those depending on rainfall for moisture. The increased production more than pays for the water. Irrigated land is always sure to produce a crop, as it suffers neither from extreme drought nor excessive wet.

Five acres of fruit land is as much as one man can keep under a high state of cultivation, and it will yield him a net profit of from \$200 to \$1000 per acre per annum, when in full bearing.

A rigid inspection of trees is made by the county fruit inspector and all growers are required to take proper care of their orchards.

All unimproved lands are covered with sage brush, which is easily grubbed

company handles grain, feed, flour, etc., and also purchases and ships fruit and other produce. A company has lately been formed for the purpose of open-



VIEW OF VALE OF THE WENATCHEE RIVER AND THE VALE OF CASHMERE
The Vale of Cashmere was thus renamed by a number of its idealists who are fond of Thomas Moore. In reality hardly anything ever written about one locality so well fits another as this verse of Ireland's immortal poet describes this beautiful valley of the Wenatchee river.

THE WINESAP APPLE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

ADDRESS GIVEN BY A. J. LINVILLE, AT NORTHWEST FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION MEETING AT VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1907

IN the first place, what kind of apple are we looking for—what should be the qualifications? In my estimation, we should have an apple with good keeping qualities, with good color, good weight, and the best market value. This is the box of apples which I represent; it is the Winesap. I claim it to be the best that grows on trees, for commercial purposes as it is the only apple I know of that has all these qualities. The

as long as I can remember I can remember the Winesap.

Now about its market value: Mr. M. Turner, who is present here tonight, this year (1907) has six hundred Winesap apple trees which he set out six years ago last spring, and from them he sold \$8,640 worth of apples, or the average would be \$14.40 per tree; this you might say was the first crop on the trees. Of course they had a few last

hundred per cent. There is a well known commission firm in Chicago that have a representative buying apples on the Pacific Coast for them. They authorized their man this fall to pay twenty-five cents per box more for apples grown in the Wenatchee Valley than any other on the Pacific Coast, and when it comes to a standard market apple, the Winesap is the longest keeping in my judgment. The Wenatchee Valley is in the center



SPRINGTIME IN THE WENATCHEE VALLEY

The perfume from the apple blossoms in the early spring is almost overpowering. The entire valley for twenty-five miles along the Great Northern Railway, is a bower of beautiful sights and a place of strangely sweet odors.

Winesap apple will keep from the first of October till any time the following summer that you want to market it. I have had Winesap apples that I have kept right in the cellar from October till the following July, in perfect condition, and by the apple keeping that long, it gives you six months to market in, after it is ripe. As a rule, when the first of October comes, most people are picking their Winter apples, but this will hang till the first of November. The quality is not questioned by anyone; it is a good eating apple and a good cooking apple, and it is one of the oldest varieties. I have an idea that this is the apple that Mr. Mason was talking about in the Garden of Eden. I am forty-six years old and

year, and the year before they netted him \$7,200. If a person had say forty acres of the Winesap apples and could have sold them at the price Mr. Turner did this year, they would have had expense money to take them any place they wanted to go for the rest of their lives.

Mr. Bruce West and Mr. Michael, one from Chicago and the other from New York, say that in their judgment, within the next two years, that the Winesap apple will sell for more money per box than any other apple grown.

I asked Mr. Turner the question, if he was going to set out forty acres of apples, what he would set it to. He said he would commence and end on Winesaps, or at any rate set at least one

of the State of Washington. We have there an irrigated valley. Twenty thousand acres under irrigation; thirty years ago alfalfa and clover predominated. We make a specialty of raising fruit; the climate is healthful, the temperature seldom gets to zero and the weather in the summer time just gets to the right stage to perfect our fruit, and in my judgment, if the Wenatchee Valley of twenty thousand acres under irrigation were set in the one variety of fruit that would bring the most money to the growers, it would be the Winesap. ♦ ♦ ♦

A HANDSOME fruit paper like "Better Fruit" makes an impression on the Easterner, whereas an ordinary horticultural paper will not do so.

THE FRUIT GROWING INDUSTRY IN WASHINGTON

BY W. S. THORNBUR, PROFESSOR OF HORTICULTURE, STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON

THE phenomenal growth of the fruit-growing industry in the state during the last five or six years is striking evidence of the many opportunities open to the ambitious investor and persistent and skilled home-builder. It is the opinion of the most conservative minds of our state that in a few years fruit-growing will far exceed all productive industries of the state. Practically every section of the state

The state is naturally divided into three great horticultural regions—the Coast Region, the Inland Valleys and the Inland Uplands. Each of these regions has its own peculiar horticulture.

The Coast Region

The Coast Region or territory west of the Cascade Mountains is characterized by a heavy rainfall, a rich productive soil, a humid atmosphere, and very

tree, bringing from four to ten cents per pound.

The Southern portion of this region is extensively devoted to the production of prunes and while there is no longer a prune-growing boom, yet many growers are receiving creditable returns from their orchards.

Apples and pears are successfully grown in practically all parts of the region and while they have not become



A BIG WENATCHEE RED APPLE, COMPARED WITH A PUMPKIN

is adapted to the production of one or more kinds of fruit to a degree of perfection rarely found elsewhere. The composition of our soils, the amount and intensity of our sunshine, the cool nights, the warm days, and the marked variation of the altitudes found in the state, all aid in making Washington the most cosmopolitan fruit state in the Union. These conditions extend the possibilities of the horticultural crops from the tender semi-tropical fruits and nuts to the hardest vegetables, nuts, and long-keeping Winter apples and pears. The attractive color and superior quality of Washington fruits permit them to enter the most critical markets of the world. Improved methods of packing and marketing have yielded the highest prices to our growers.

mild winters. It is especially adapted to the culture of small fruits, cherries, nuts, and, to a greater or less degree, apples and pears.

It is truly the home of the red raspberry and the blackberry. The red raspberry frequently produces canes from ten to twelve feet high and yields from four hundred to eight hundred crates per acre. The vine-producing blackberry will produce canes eighteen to forty feet long and yield from eight hundred to twelve hundred crates per acre.

The sweet cherry is extensively grown in this region, where it annually produces large crops of firm fruit which can be shipped to all parts of the United States and Mexico. The tree attains large size and often yields from eight hundred to one thousand pounds per

commercial factors to any extent, yet there is no reason why they should not.

The Inland Valleys

The Inland Valleys are characterized by their rich soil, hot days, cool nights, mild winters, altitude of from three hundred to one thousand feet, and an average annual rainfall of from four to seven inches. Crop production without irrigation is impossible, but with it these valleys at once become the most important commercial peach districts of the United States, as well as very important pear-and-apple-producing sections. Their yields are best shown by a few orchard statistics collected in these valleys.

The lands of the Yakima have given undoubtedly the largest returns in money

values ever received anywhere for fruit. Her prize pear orchard of fifty-four D'Anjou trees on two-thirds of an acre yielded nine hundred fifty-two boxes, or a trifle over sixteen boxes per tree. These pears sold in the New York market at an average of four dollars and thirty cents per box, and netted the owner at the rate of \$3,806 per acre. While this yield is remarkably large, yet we have verified statements for several other pear orchards that netted the owners from \$800 to \$2,400 per acre during the past season.

The average yield of peaches of Nob Hill district of North Yakima during

American grapes, and all kinds of small fruits.

The Inland Upland Region

This region is east of the Cascade Mountains and is characterized by an altitude of from one thousand to three thousand feet, an annual average rainfall of about nineteen inches, a deep rich soil very retentive of moisture, cool nights, clear days, and bleak, but not severe, winters.

The commercial fruit-growing of this region is confined almost entirely to the production of winter apples and pears. Sweet cherries, peaches and apricots may be grown in favored spots,

netted its owner over \$1,000 during the past season. While these two last returns are not large, they simply illustrate that apples are now being profitably grown on land that was formerly supposed to be too dry for successful wheat-growing. Parts of these lands are rapidly becoming too valuable for general agriculture and must sooner or later be cut up into small fruit and dairy farms.

The State of Washington has nearly one hundred thousand acres of orchard fruits at the present time; enough fruit trees have already been sold to plant



STRAWBERRY GARDEN OF F. F. REXFORD, WENATCHEE VALLEY

The plants returning a fair living while the orchard is growing. The young orchard is plainly shown, and the strawberry plants are cultivated between the trees.

the past season was \$2,200 per acre. This not only includes a large number of small orchards, but also includes certain varieties that were far from productive during the past season. A small orchard of four-year-old Elberta peaches in Wenatchee yielded on an average of thirty-two crates per tree and netted the owner a little over eighty cents per crate, or at the rate of \$2,596 per acre.

The gross receipts for one acre of irrigated dewberries near Spokane was \$1,651. In the same vicinity one-third of an acre of strawberries yielded \$200 of fruit in the spring crop and over \$100 worth during the fall crop, or at the rate of \$900 per acre.

Besides peaches, pears and apples, these Inland Valleys are adapted to apricots, cherries, European as well as

but the sour cherry is one of the marvels of this region, and as soon as the dryers and evaporators get to handling this fruit, the Upland Regions will produce dried and evaporated cherries for the world's markets. The following data was secured from two distinct sections of this region and illustrates what is possible:

A small unirrigated orchard of King of Tompkins County apples, in the vicinity of Spokane, yielded at the rate of thirty-two boxes of marketable fruit per tree, and was sold in Spokane markets at two dollars per box. Estimating forty trees per acre (which is ten less than the average orchard) this would total \$2,400 per acre.

Three acres of unirrigated orchard of many varieties in the Big Bend country

twenty thousand acres next Spring, and if half of the land is planted to orchard crops during the next five years that is being prepared for that purpose, we will more than double our present acreage.

It is almost impossible for one who has never visited the state to conceive of the extent and possibilities of these regions until he realizes that the state covers eighty-nine thousand, one hundred and eighty square miles, or an area greater than New England.

A full crop of fruit from orchards that are now planted in the state would total from \$40,000,000 to \$60,000,000, and if we continue to plant, it is only a question of time before Washington will be the greatest fruit-producing district in the world.

LOCALLY OWNED CANNERY AND COLD STORAGE

BY L. G. OLDS, MANAGER WENATCHEE CANNERY

FEW ranchers realize the value of a cannery owned and controlled locally. I mentioned "owned and controlled locally" because there is a wide difference. It is well known that the profits in the canning business vary widely in different years. Where outside capital has control they will only run such years as large profits are assured, and remain idle other years. This was the case in five different

tract for, and then contract a shade higher. Canneries are now contracting at top prices for the better grades. Apricots were contracted for last year by canneries as high as \$75 per ton. The Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Union contracted to canneries last year for \$70. Each year canneries are bidding higher and higher, and will soon average throughout the season as much as the commission man pays.

"Hold on," he said; "what are peaches like mine worth now?" "Forty-five cents," said the commission man. "But these are extra fine," said the rancher. "No difference," said the commission man; "all peaches look alike to me." "Guess I won't sell tonight," said the rancher, and he drove down and put them in cold storage. Same interview next night, only the commission man said, "What are you going to do? You



THE PROCESSING ROOM OF THE WENATCHEE CANNING COMPANY, SHOWING FRUIT READY FOR SHIPMENT

canneries that we know of this season. Ranchers themselves should be interested in the cannery, which, if rightly handled, will each year help them to get higher prices for their fruit, and pay to them as well good substantial dividends.

Many people think of a cannery simply as a dumping place where they take fruit that they cannot sell anywhere else. This is a mistake. A fruit district must have a reputation on canned goods the same as on fresh fruit, and it cannot be gotten from fresh fruit alone, although there is a limited market for that class of goods.

In nearly every fruit district nowadays, the buyers wait for the cannery to announce what it is willing to con-

Having cold storage in connection with the cannery is a great advantage. Small amounts of fruit which the cannery alone could not handle can be taken in and held until enough is accumulated to make a run. Steady runs may be made on one kind of fruit, thus reducing the cost of packing. Peaches have been kept in storage three weeks, taken out and packed at once, and were in every way as good as fresh peaches. During a slump in the market peaches have been cold stored until a rise in the market. Several at this point realized well last season in this manner. One instance I remember well.

A rancher drove up to a commission house with a load of well packed, extra fine peaches. They started to unload.

cannot beat the price, I know." But the next evening the commission man said, "I will give you five cents per box more; I guess your peaches are a little better than the average." But it took two days for him to find it out. Guess cold storage was worth something to this rancher, was it not?

It is worth a good deal to the rancher to be able to say to the apple buyer, "We have modern cold storage here, with reasonable rates; if we do not get our price we will store." It is worth something to a rancher to be able to say, "Here, I can get so much from the cannery, and I do not have to pack, and I save my box and paper. No, sir, you will have to do better than that."

The cold storage two years ago was worth something to the rancher who was offered fifty-five cents for his Ben Davis, but refused, put them into cold storage until May 6 and sold them for \$1.95. These apples were shipped to Alaska and arrived in good condition.

Apples put in cold storage right after picking and before they mature, retain all their flavor and hold up in fine condition when taken out, and are worth more to the buyer than apples taken from common storage. The warm days in the fall before the cold weather

Station, Berkeley, California, and the following reply was received. "The apricots from Wenatchee, Washington, which you sent, arrived in first-class condition, and are exceedingly hand-home and good. They are, however, not the Moorpark apricot which we grow in California but a good deal more like the St. Ambrose. They are quite flat, while the Moorpark is notably globular. Whether they are the St. Ambrose or some other variety similar to it in shape, which we grow to a small extent in California, I am unable to state. They

not stand enough to keep when canned, yet it has a great reputation in the Wenatchee district, and is the best canning peach grown and much sought after by the trade. No district can beat Wenatchee on these two fruits. The Alaska trade claims that the Washington canned fruits are much better in flavor, and they prefer them to the fruits from any other district. The class of labor employed in Washington canneries is much better than that of California, consequently the fruit is put up much more cleanly and in a more attractive manner.



THE TREES BEAR PROFUSELY AND THE SIZE AND QUALITY OF THE FRUIT ARE UNEXCELLED IN ANY CLIME
There are thousands of trees in the Wenatchee Valley such as shown above

comes is when the damage is done. Shipments can be made at once from a cold storage plant, and advantage taken of any temporary rise in the market. Hood River is putting up a \$50,000 storage plant this year. They fully realize the need of such a plant. The pay-roll of a cannery is no small item, and it keeps considerable money in circulation. Merchants realize this, and note that bills are soon paid up after the cannery starts.

Wenatchee canned goods are fast getting the enviable reputation that she has for fresh fruits. About twenty cars were packed last season and sold in California, Dakota, Minnesota, Indian Territory, Kansas, Iowa, Illinois and other states. Owing to climatic conditions and soil there are several lines in which we excel all other fruit districts. This is what makes the Elberta peach and Moorpark apricot of this district so much in demand. Thousands of Moorpark apricot trees are in bearing in Wenatchee Valley. Samples of the fruit were sent to Mr. E. J. Wickson, Director of the California Experimental

certainly do credit to the district in which they are grown." Signed, E. J. Wickson.

The California cannery men say that the Elberta is not a good canner, will

GROWERS' MEETINGS TO BE HELD IN DECEMBER

EVERY fruit grower in the Northwest should begin to plan his work in advance so as to take a vacation for the first two weeks in December. Beginning on December 1 the Oregon State Horticultural Society will hold its meeting in Portland, at the same time the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association meeting will be held in the same city. In the second week in December the State Horticultural Society of Washington will hold its meeting in Spokane and at the same time, continuing during the balance of the week, the big National Apple Show of Spokane will be on. Every grower should arrange to spend the first week in Portland and the second week in Spokane and take in these four big meets: the State Horticultural Society of Oregon and the

The Wenatchee district is indeed fortunate in having a first-class cannery and up-to-date ice and cold storage plant, all under one management, owned and controlled locally.

Northwestern Fruit Growers' meeting to be held in Portland, and the State Horticultural meeting of Washington and the National Apple Show to be held in Spokane.

The National Horticultural Congress will be held at Council Bluffs, December 14 to 19. It is estimated that two hundred thousand people will be in attendance and \$25,000 given in premiums.

The Board of Drug Inspection, Department of Agriculture, will have a general hearing in Washington, D. C., on bleached flour.

At the National Good Roads Convention at Buffalo, New York, July 7 and 8, 1908, splendid work was done in the movement for creation of good roads.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PACIFIC COAST NURSERYMEN

HELD AT NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON, JULY 8 AND 9, 1908

THE woolly aphis, his ways and influences, aroused a hearty discussion among those in attendance at the sixth annual convention of the Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen. It developed that as a matter of fact there is still much to learn about the aphis and one of the vital things is how he endures. The discussion started after a paper read by C. F. Lansing, of Salem, Oregon, in which he told of "Dipping of Seedlings before Lining out in Nursery Rows."

A. McGill, also of Salem, asked if the aphis is really any harm. He had never been able to find that it does any damage. It does not attack the inferior trees, is always found on those trees which are strongest and thriftiest, and apparently does no harm. He admitted it to be a pest but asked what harm it does.

Makes Washing of Fruit Necessary

State Horticultural Commissioner Huntley declared that where abundant it gets over the fruit, necessitating washing before the fruit is marketable.

J. A. Balmer, of Cle Elum, declared this to be the case and announced that there was but one way of getting rid of the aphis. That way is to take an auger, bore holes about five feet apart all over the orchard and put a half box of dynamite in each hole.

Deputy Horticultural Inspector Brown declared the aphis to be an injury by sapping the vitality of the tree to such an extent that the wood became brittle and the tree will not sustain its own fruit, especially in a wind.

There seemed to be a consensus of opinion that the aphis found on the trees and the woolly aphis from below ground are one and the same. A. Brownell, of Portland, wanted to know how long the aphis will live in the ground if prevented from climbing to the trees. No one could answer. Someone then wanted to know how it got into the ground. One man thought it got there by climbing down the trunk as the trees shook in the wind; another thought it bred there, a third, President W. D. Ingalls, of the association, believed it entered the ground with the nursery stock and rode out on the roots as they grew. J. M. Brown said it had a proboscis but no boring apparatus and could not make its own way very far through the hard soil. Professor Huntley said he had found it two feet below the surface.

Messrs. Brown and Huntley pointed out that a solution of black leaf will

destroy it on the trees but no cure for those beneath the soil was advanced.

Professor Balmer, of Cle Elum, said he was prepared to make an advance announcement of considerable, even great importance. He had discovered that strong manure water will kill the green aphis without injury to the plants. The question therefore arose whether strong manure water poured over the roots would not kill the woolly aphis below the ground. He was convinced

per cent for apples in 1908; forty-four per cent for pear seedlings, and six hundred per cent for pear grafts; fifty-seven per cent for cherry seedlings and seventy-five per cent for plum seedlings and eighty per cent for peach seedlings and buds. In all the increase is one which, considering the better success of this year's work, will mean almost one hundred per cent increase all along the line. Mr. Brownell considered, however, that the prospects were excellent for the



SHOWING A VIEW IN THE TWENTY-ACRE PRUNE ORCHARD OF E. MESSERLY, NEAR WENATCHEE. From this orchard Mr. Messerly shipped, during the fruit season of 1906, nine and one-half carloads of prunes, although less than one-half of the orchard is yet in bearing. The fact is that the yield is almost three-quarters of a carload to the acre. Mr. Messerly has specialized on prunes and is one of our best planters.

that it would do no harm and he knew of many trees which it would benefit.

Visit Made to Toppenish

Visiting nurserymen to the number of thirty made an early morning trip to Toppenish as the guests of the Washington Nursery Company. They left North Yakima about five o'clock and were entertained at breakfast by the company at the Toppenish hotel. Afterwards they went out and inspected the nursery plant, returning at ten o'clock and immediately taking up their convention work. The various nurserymen expressed themselves as delighted with their trip and inspection of the nursery.

Nursery Stock Statistics

A comparison of nursery conditions and prospects was made this morning by A. Brownell, who presented a paper showing great activity on his part in the procuring of data. Personally he had visited or corresponded with thirty leading nurseries of Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia. These nurseries in 1907 had grown a total of 7,694,000 trees, and in 1908 a total of 13,868,000, or an increase for the year of 6,174,000. He gave the statistics for the various kinds of fruit trees grown, and the increase is ninety

nurserymen in this section. They will sell their own stock and will not meet with such opposition from the East and Middle West as might be expected as those sections have for the present been pretty well exhausted. One thing he declared to be certain and that is that the nurserymen of this part of the country cannot sell below present figures and make a profit.

Talk on Rose Culture

An unusually interesting talk on rose propagation was given by J. A. Balmer, of Cle Elum, who spoke without manuscript and told the result of his many years of experience glibly and eloquently. Mr. Balmer believes that for American culture the rose must be on its own roots and not budded or grafted on foreign stock. In his opinion, based on practical work, the nurserymen of the country will have to direct their attention to that class of roses known as "hybrid teas." These are a shrubby plant, bear blossoms right along throughout the summer months, are slightly as plants and have beautiful blossoms, and will produce the flowers, which is what roses are expected to do. He mentioned the Killarney, Kate Moulton and the Richmond as three roses nurserymen

will do well to become acquainted with, described the processes of preparing the cuttings, the cutting bed and other work necessary to the nurseryman and ended by declaring that unless a man has love for the rose he had better leave it alone.

Mr. Balmer had no copy of his paper to submit to the secretary and said it was "all behind his ears." Someone suggested that he proposed writing a book. He replied that there are hundreds of books on rose culture now and that he did not propose to add another. To the student he recommended five books. The first was Ellwanger's and the other four were the four recommended by Ellwanger. "And then," he said, "the grower of roses will find that

It was this paper which precipitated the woolly aphid discussion.

Dipping Versus Fumigation

A. McGill, of Hillsboro, Oregon, on Wednesday afternoon read a paper before the nurserymen on "Dipping Nursery Stock Instead of Fumigating." He believed, and many other nurserymen agreed with him, that dipping is preferable but the laws require fumigating. They think there should be an option with the nurserymen to select which ever method he believes the better under the particular set of conditions before him.

Seattle is to be the next meeting place of the Pacific Coast Association of

president to name one of the members to represent the association before the Legislature to that end. This apparently applies only to the State of Washington and not to the seven state represented in the membership. At least that was the understanding of the bulk of the membership present.

There was a vigorous discussion of horticultural law in which A. Eckert, of Detroit, Washington, State Horticultural Commissioner Huntley, County Inspector J. M. Brown and others participated.

Laws Are Poorly Drawn

The general opinion is that the majority of horticultural laws in the various states are defective in that they are the work of politicians and intended to be administered politically. They should be the result of the work of experts, and it was the expressed belief that the power of appointing county deputies should be taken from the hands of the county commissioners, who are, as a rule, not governed by the qualifications of the applicants, and placed in the hands of the State Commissioner, who can thus select his own corps of assistants and see to it that effective work is procured, governing the territory at large.

Professor J. A. Balmer, of Cle Elum, in response to the urgent request of the members, agreed to dictate his speech on rose propagation to a stenographer, that it may be printed in the proceedings of the convention just closed.

Y. M. C. A. Building Visited

There was a lively discussion among members and visitors on matters relating to nursery work, after which the meeting adjourned, the greater number of the ladies, at the request of Edward Remy, making a visit to the recently completed Y. M. C. A. building of this city, with which they declared themselves to be greatly pleased. Mr. Remy impressed upon the visitors that the building was constructed by the citizens with voluntary contributions, and that the work of furnishing it is in the hands of a committee of ladies who have undertaken to see that it is properly equipped for the purposes for which it was constructed. — Republic, North Yakima.



HOME AND ORCHARD SCENE NEAR MONITOR, WASHINGTON
Picture of a portion of the forty-acre fruit ranch owned by B. M. Chapman, along the Wenatchee River

there is still much to learn and he will have to learn it himself."

Oregon Man Experiments

With regard to dipping seedlings, C. F. Lansing, of Salem, Oregon, declared that he had experimented to satisfy himself as to the best methods to check fungus, mildew, rust, and the parasites on the roots of the young stock. He had been unable to find that the other nurserymen were doing anything particular in this respect along definite lines so that he had started out on his own system. He had finally concluded that a lime and sulphur solution, nine parts water to one of the solution, would do no injury to the tender roots and would clean them up. His work was but in the trial stage as yet but he was able to report progress and, following the system, he was able to say that his stock had never looked so well as now and he had not found it necessary to use the same number of Bordeaux mixture applications as in other years.

Nurserymen and the scores of members of that organization who were unable to make the trip to North Yakima for the session this year have promised to rally to the gathering there. Assurances to this effect were sent in from many sources and the nurserymen of California sent one of their members here especially to deliver such a message. When the association decided on Seattle as its meeting place it decided also on a Seattle man for its presidency and elected C. Malmo to the office. C. A. Tonneson, of Tacoma, was selected secretary-treasurer, to succeed himself and the vice-presidents were chosen as follows: H. A. Lewis, Russellville, Oregon; John A. Stewart, Christopher, Washington; O. F. Smith, Blackfoot, Idaho; P. A. Dix, Salt Lake, Utah; H. A. Maybee, Fresno, California, and Richard Layritz, Victoria, British Columbia.

The association, in resolutions passed just before adjourning, declared itself to be in favor of a state department of agriculture and authorized the incoming

zens with voluntary contributions, and that the work of furnishing it is in the hands of a committee of ladies who have undertaken to see that it is properly equipped for the purposes for which it was constructed. — Republic, North Yakima.

EX-SENATOR COCKRELL, who is now an Interstate Commerce Commissioner, and was Senator from Missouri for nearly thirty years, is much over seventy, but is still too young to carry an umbrella or wear an overcoat except on the coldest days. He says the way to keep young is to eat apples.

EUGENE reports a short crop of prunes in Lane County this season. The shortage in crop was occasioned by frost damage. However, the result is not a loss, because the prunes run unusually large in size and command better prices.

PREVENTION OF WASTE IN ORCHARD IRRIGATION

BY S. O. JAYNE, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

DURING the past twenty years the growth of irrigation throughout the West and the development of agriculture as a direct result has been something wonderful. In the construction of irrigation canals and in connection with irrigation institutions, millions and millions of dollars have been expended. In this state it is not unreasonable to expect that within a very few years the present irrigated area will at least be doubled, and several millions of dollars will be spent merely in the completion of projects already in course of construction. Under the sys-

exercised in order that none of the available supply be wasted. But work done by irrigation investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture during the past few years indicates that probably 50 per cent of the water taken from the streams is lost in conveyance through poorly constructed ditches, by bad methods of distribution, carelessness in the preparation of the land, and in its application of the crops, while tests made in California orchards have shown further that under certain conditions the loss of water by evaporation alone after being applied to

rigid economy. But it is not necessary in the irrigation of an orchard to use water in such quantities or in such manner as to transform the adjacent highway into a continuous mud-puddle for the length of the farm, or if the road be in a grade, wash deep gullies in it and thus make travel either disagreeable or dangerous, as is so often done in our irrigated districts. Again, at the opposite extreme, are instances where only a very small head of water is used, and none is permitted to run off the field, yet where the loss is as great in proportion to the amount applied as in the



HOMES ON THE ENTIAT RIVER, TWENTY MILES FROM WENATCHEE

tems now being built in the state of Washington, the expense entailed per acre of land to be irrigated is greater than the cost in almost any other part of the West. Here one can buy the very best of wheat farms of the state for less money per acre than is commonly spent for the water right to irrigate an acre of the arid land which, without the water, is worth nothing. The reason that so great an expense is justified lies of course in the fact that a large per cent of the irrigable lands of the state are so well adapted to the growing of orchards. At Riverside, California, the average cost per acre for water is each year about \$22, and in the southern part of that state it is usual to spend \$15 to \$35 per acre annually for the irrigation of orchards.

When it is seen what enormous sums of money have been and are being put into irrigation enterprises, and the cost and value of water is realized, especially as applied to the irrigation of orchard lands, it would seem reasonable to expect that in handling a commodity so precious every possible care would be

the soil may in a period of fifteen days exceed twenty per cent of the quantity used for irrigation. So it is probably not uncommon that seventy per cent of the water diverted from its natural sources goes to serve no useful purpose, and in far too many places has caused positive and extended injury. The tests above referred to were made by Dr. Samuel Fortier, and are published in Bulletin 177 of the United States Department of Agriculture. The same may be had by application to the director of the Orchard Experiment Station, Washington, D. C.

Such enormous waste should not continue. Of course, even under the most perfect conditions practicable some waste will be found necessary and unavoidable; irrigation ditches, even of cement, will allow some small amount of water to percolate through; the evaporation losses from open channels cannot readily be controlled; losses by the same course from newly irrigated soils cannot be entirely prevented, and in certain other ways slight losses are bound to occur in spite of the most

case where it runs into the road. This may occur through a desire on the part of the irrigator to be economical. The water is applied in homeopathic quantities, at quite frequent intervals; not enough at one time to completely moisten the ground, and as a result of the subsequent baking of the top soil in the shallow furrows, practically all of what is applied quickly escapes by evaporation and accomplishes no good.

Very often much water is wasted, or at least excessive amounts are needed, on orchards because of undue haste in planting time and lack of care in first properly grading and preparing the land so that the trees may be economically irrigated. This is a matter that should always be given its due attention, for impatience in getting the orchard started has sometimes made it necessary to replant, and is invariably a source of aggravation, expense and waste for years.

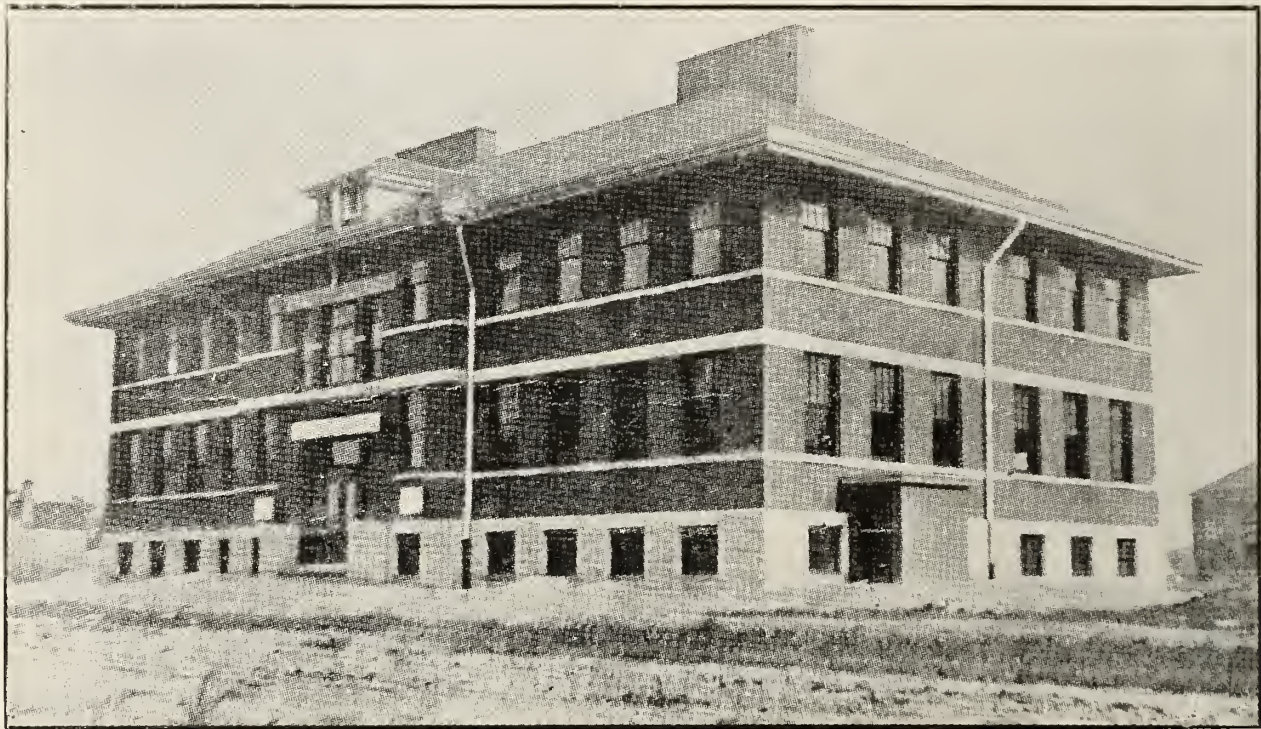
The tests made in California by Dr. Fortier, to which reference has heretofore been made, have shown that the depth of furrows used in irrigating bear

a marked influence upon the rate at which evaporation takes place, and is therefore a factor to be taken into account in checking losses by this cause. Where they were made only three inches deep the losses were found to be about three times as great as in cases where the water was applied in furrows twelve inches in depth. The use of furrows shorter than those commonly made would likewise make a considerable saving possible in most instances.

It is generally known that evaporation is very much lighter at night with a low temperature than it is during day when the air is hot and the surface soil of an orchard usually several degrees

three per cent, an amount in many places certainly worthy of consideration. In order to get the greatest benefit the cultivation must be thorough and perfect. A mere scratching of the surface is not sufficient. It is necessary to completely pulverize the top soil, and the sooner it is possible to do it after the application of water, the deeper the mulch within reasonable limits, the greater the benefit derived. For the loss is much heavier during application of water and in the first few days succeeding, than it is later on. This is due to the fact that evaporation goes on very much faster where the surface soil contains a large per cent of moisture

alone thousands of acres of the best land still dry, and realizes what it would mean to that valley and to the state of Washington to have water on it all, does not ask the reason why, and the possibilities for development and the need of economy are not all in the Yakima Valley by any means. Irrigation is being undertaken in many other parts of the state where the work of transforming arid and unproductive lands into orchards of great value is limited only by the water available. The fact that an acre of land worth three or four dollars in its natural state can, with the addition of a small amount of water, be increased in value to three



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, CASHMERE, WASHINGTON, WENATCHEE VALLEY

hotter, and the practice of sprinkling lawns early in the morning or about sundown is almost universal, but very few fruit growers apply the same common sense principle to the irrigation of their orchards. With the present systems of open canals, where the water has to be kept flowing uniformly day and night, it is of course not practical to confine irrigation entirely to the night time, but it can be done to some extent, and in places where the water is pumped and distributed through pipes, as it is coming to be very largely in parts of the state where water is scarce, it would be practical; and if irrigating were done only in the evening, night, and early morning hours, the practice would result in a very important saving of water.

But of greater importance in the economy of water is the matter of cultivation. This is fully appreciated by a few, realized to some extent by many, and by others almost wholly ignored; yet where the loss by evaporation from the uncultivated soil in two weeks after irrigating may be about twenty-five per cent of the water applied, by a proper cultivation and mulching of the surface, the loss may be kept as low as two or

than it does when only a small amount is present.

Summing up a few of the points to be observed in order to prevent waste, it is in general best to distribute the water through pipes, box flumes, or cemented ditches; to prepare the ground carefully before planting the trees; to use short, deep furrows; to irrigate a few times thoroughly, as opposed to frequent light irrigations; to irrigate in the cool of the day or at night; to cultivate extensively and deep, and always just as soon as it is possible to get on the ground after the water is taken off. But what is the use, it may be asked; why all this ado about the saving of a little water; the splitting of hairs in order to reduce an evaporation loss from twenty-five to two per cent, and so forth. To many it may not seem worth while, but the man who has traveled through some of the irrigated districts of the West, and seen farm after farm turned into an alkali waste or swamps, with the attendant swarms of mosquitoes, menaces to the health of communities and blots on the face of the earth, all due to carelessness and waste, knows the reason why. The man who sees in the Yakima Valley

or four hundred dollars, and very often ultimately to a thousand or two, should be sufficient reason for making the water go just as far as possible. There are abundant opportunities, too, for irrigation by pumping in this state, and with probably just as great profit as in California, where water is often elevated 150 to 200 feet, or even more. In places the flood waters which run to waste with each spring freshet might be stored for summer use, and in many localities all over Eastern Washington irrigation in a small way might be practiced with profit where at present the matter has not the slightest consideration. But everywhere in the measure of success the greatest factor will be economy and the prevention of waste.

In a country where the soil responds so wonderfully to the application of water it seems almost criminal to let one drop be wasted. Then with her great patent resources, and already leading the world in yields of wheat and oats, why not, by a wise and careful use of the water supply, make the state of Washington pre-eminent also in products of the orchard and an example for the world in the science of irrigation.

A GROWER'S EXPERIENCE IN AN APRICOT ORCHARD

BY P. L. GANNON, IN PACIFIC RURAL PRESS

APRICOTS are the first fruit we handle. The present year of 1908 has been a test for the fruit growers; whether they shall have small or large fruit to sell now or in the future. The buyers do not want any small fruit this year; the canners, shippers and the dried-fruit men give it the go-by and look further.

Dry Culture

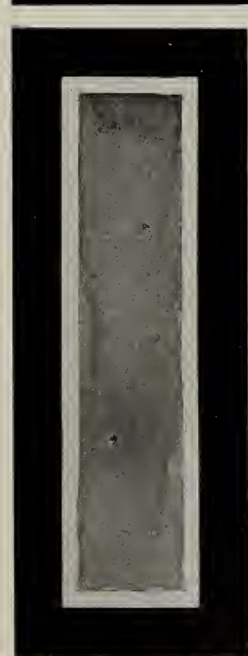
There are two methods of obtaining good-sized fruit in a dry year; deep plowing in the spring and good culti-

at the proper time. If you will follow the above rule in a dry year you will be able to sell your crop—and the sizes will come up to the buyers' idea of good clean fruit, and the same will not be found under the trees on the ground, as one sees this year in every direction.

Irrigation

The other way, if you wish to succeed every year, rain or no rain, is by irrigation. Place in your orchard a good pumping plant, suitable to the number of acres in fruit. If a neighbor

orchard; the growth and what they need. Apricots need good, heavy pruning every year. If it is a year of no crop there will be plenty of inside growth and lots of wood to cut out. The year of a good crop there will be but little inside growth of wood. This is the year of fruit. Look sharp to the health of your tree for next year's buds by thinning out all inside growth and shortening all straggling limbs. Spray in the last week of November with bluestone and lime or Bordeaux mixture. In February, or just before the



(1) WORKING ON THE DITCH. (2) MANUFACTURING REINFORCED CONCRETE LINING FOR THE CANAL IN TIETON CANYON, UPPER CAMP, YAKIMA VALLEY

By courtesy Tennant & Miles

vation up to the time of thinning. If the trees are young, but of the bearing age, they will hold the fruit longer and greener on the tree than trees ten to fourteen years old; the young tree ripens more slowly than the older trees.

If the spring rains do not come before March 21, it is about time for you to look to deep plowing and good cultivation. Between May 1 and 10 thin your fruit on all your trees. On young trees do not let one apricot touch another on the branch; thin out the bunches and clusters in a dry year to half a crop.

Old trees must be more severely thinned. They are more inclined to grow in bunches and clusters, from four to twenty on a fruit stem. Thin them to one finger apart and to a half crop.

This advice is for the grower who has no system of irrigation for his orchard

will supply the water you are fortunate; you can save on that item. But don't be mean; the water will pay well for the fruit. It will surely pay the owner of every five-acre tract in orchard to have water on it when needed. It will pay every owner of a bearing orchard in the state to control the water for its use, and to be up-to-date in the fruit business. Eternal vigilance today is the price and cost of fruit in California, and especially in the early fruit district of the Winters region, mostly on the south side of Putah Creek.

Other Requirements

Let me here say, once and for all, there are so many things connected with successful fruit-growing that it is a real science. One must know at sight the condition and health of the trees of his

trees come into bloom, spray with lime, sulphur and salt, or repeat with Bordeaux mixture. It is more effective against blight and it makes the bark nice and clean.

Thin carefully during the first days of May—before the pit is solid. There are four growths in fruit trees every year. The bud growth and bloom; the leaf growth; the wood and fruit growth; and the last growth in September, to strengthen the buds for the coming year, then the tree becomes dormant.

After the thinning, prepare your land for the winter. Run your furrows as the land drops away; plow three feet away from the trees, on each side of the row, throwing the furrow toward the tree. When the land has been plowed in furrows one way, then cross-

plow furrows, if the land is nearly level, every fifty feet; if steeper, every twenty-five feet. These cross-checks hold back the water from running faster than you want it. In that way the whole space, including the furrows, will be covered with water.

The slower you put on the water, the deeper it sinks. On the first irrigation the land is so thirsty for that long drink, you wonder where it is all going, but in a little time it comes along with

any part of the ground that was watered. After the cultivator follow with the disk harrow. Then follow with the clod-smasher, and smooth the land to prevent evaporation. In that way one will be able to raise good fruit in a dry year, and in no other way.

Details of an Apricot Orchard

My apricots are Royals and Blenheim. The soil is a deep, sandy sediment, twenty-eight feet deep, water

stopping the engine after a day's run the water is at the same level instantly, showing a powerful flow from beneath.

The trees are planted in squares, 25x25 feet apart, and are thirteen years old. I consider a good crop six green tons to the acre, or one ton dried.

I never irrigate less than twice, and three times if needed. My personal judgment and how the trees respond to the water is my guide, but I always err on the side of "more water" for deep



SHOWING THE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING THE SIPHON ON THE HIGH LINE CANAL.

This view shows the method of constructing the inverted siphon. A wrought iron pipe, surrounded with wooden staves, and the whole thing bound together by stout iron thongs, so arranged that they may be tightened during the heat of the summer and loosened during the fall rains, make a conduit strong enough to resist the enormous pressure exerted on its sides by the total flood of the high line canal. Without this inverted siphon it would have been practically impossible to have delivered water to all of the Lower Wenatchee Valley and brought its lands under cultivation.

a strong force until the whole row has been watered.

If your main ditch is large you can irrigate three or four rows at a time. Let the water seep into the ground through every row in the orchard. When you have finished the last row, go right back to the first row and commence it all over again. The second watering will be done much faster than the first, and will be very effective.

Some parts of all orchards will dry out sooner than other parts. Start the cultivation on that part that is ready. You can lose the moisture in a day if you don't watch it. In three or four days start the cultivation up and down the rows; do good work, do not skimp

gravel twenty-two feet, twelve feet of hard sand pan, where we reached second water. The total depth of wells is sixty-five feet. We have two wells in one pit.

We have a fine eighteen-horsepower crude oil gas engine. It is started with gasoline and distillate, and afterward run on crude oil. We have a No. 5 centrifugal pump, throwing a powerful stream. It is belted from the engine fly wheel horizontally, and has connecting upright belt from the pump, with tightening jacks and levers.

The engine works easily. The pump throws 50,000 gallons an hour, or 500,000 gallons on a ten-hour run. The water is two feet below the pump, and after

sediment soil such as I have. The bottom and top moisture should always meet beneath in any year to insure a full crop.

In ordinary years when the rains are plentiful during or at the time of blooming, only the healthy blooms will stock, which does not insure so large a crop, but larger fruit and not so many on the trees. This season is just the opposite. There were no rains during the blooming period, no north winds, the weather was clear and warm, and every old bloom held on, good and bad, and developed into fruit.

In many orchards not only first blooms, but second and even third

blooms, hung on, hence the small fruit on the trees. It may not occur again in years. Of course this has cheapened the price per ton of apricots, leaving out the scarcity of fruit during the last three years. The law of supply and demand is surely hitting the growers hard this year, and the prices are away down. They range from \$12.50 per ton to \$15, \$17.50 and \$20—the highest figure paid here.

Even then the canners refused to purchase the smallest size, and such fruit could not be made into dried fruit. It is so small that the orchardists had to pay twenty cents a box for cutting. It does not pay when good dried apricots are selling in the orchards for 6, 6½ and 6¾ cents.

Management of Drying Yard

In former years during the drying season there have been more or less circular gusts of wind coming up in the afternoon, mostly from the south, and often overturning the trays and despoiling the fruit. A cloud of dust rises also, making it very bad for the drying fruit. Never attempt to place the soft scattered fruit on the trays; if you do you will make a mess of it. Let it dry where it is; you can hardly save it all.

Just at this point we determined to plant alfalfa in the drying yard. We lowered the car tracks to the level of the ground and set them permanently. In the fall, after the fruit-drying was over, we flooded the space, which is a little over half an acre (one hundred and twenty-five by two hundred and twenty-five feet). It was disked both ways and leveled and harrowed. The water runs east. We raised a small inclined furrow, on the line of the trees, north and south, acting as a check, and planted the alfalfa before the rains. The land was moist at the time and the seed came up. The winter rains kept it growing all through the winter. In April we cut the first crop.

Just before we need the space for a drying yard, we make another cutting, about June 20, cutting it down close and raking it clean. Now we are ready to use the yard for trays and fruit. When the drying season is over the yard is cleared, and the space then is as clean as a clay floor, from being used so much. It is then flooded with water all over twice. In three weeks the top of the ground is green all over, and before the rains come we have another cutting crop; three crops a year, a ton at each cutting. So we make something from the space that was before occupied by trees, and have solved the dust problem which means clean fruit and better prices.

Although this article is written as a guide to the care of apricots, I may say that the peach requires the same treatment in every case, but more so in pruning, spraying, plowing, cultivation and irrigation and thinning. The care one gives to his trees, the source of his living and income, I am sure makes it a success, if they are planted on the right soil.

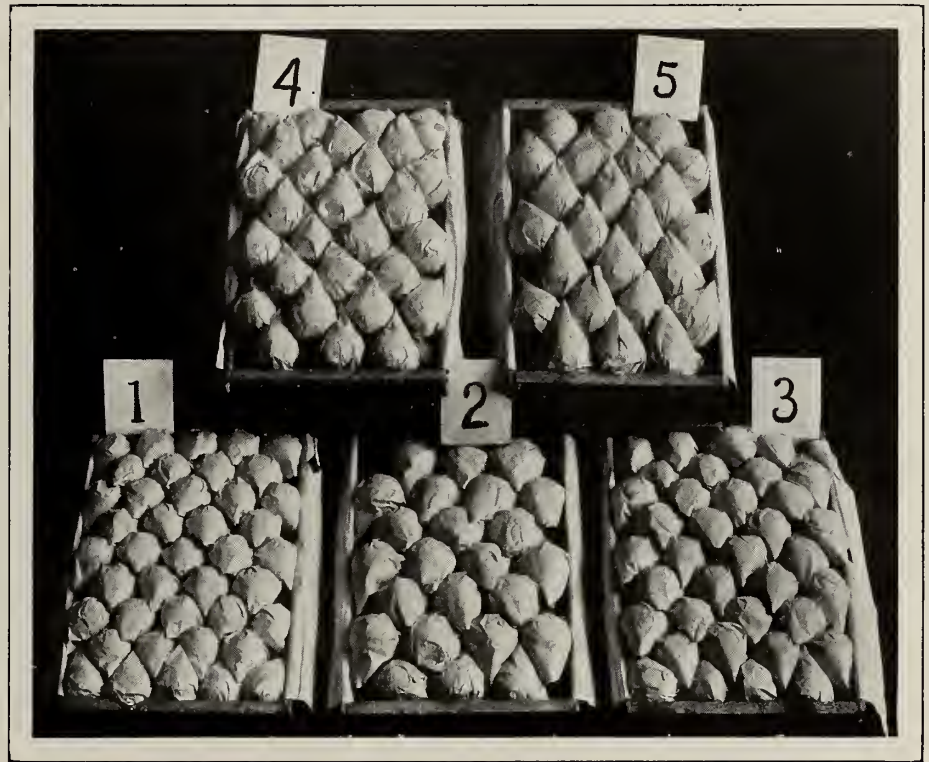
I hope this will bring to the notice of men who are new to the fruit business the value of careful attention, and suggest to older orchardists to do a little more thinking. The love of fruit-growing from its practical and commercial points prompts me to write and I hope I have been able to answer truthfully your request, how to grow fruit in a dry year.

R. N. BRADFORD'S DIRECTIONS ON PEAR PACKING

A FOUR-TIER pear is packed: Start with four and then three and then four and then three; box will contain twenty-eight pears to the layer and there will be five layers in the box, containing in all one hundred and forty pears.

A four and one-half pear is packed same as the four tier only it starts with five and then four. It contains thirty-six pears to the layer and there are five

the four pears reverse the stem end and go ahead this way until you get to other end of box. This end will finish with blossom end to box. By following these rules and properly grading your pears, with a little practice you will get up a good heavy pack that will sell on any market. The packer will have to govern the length of pack in the box in the same manner as with apples as there are some long and some short fruit.



PACKED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF R. N. BRADFORD, FOR THE LONGVIEW ORCHARD COMPANY

Photo by T. Gagnon, Wenatchee, Wash.

The boxes in the picture were packed by Mrs. R. N. Bradford of Wenatchee, except No. 2, which was packed by a new packer who had but four days' experience, showing what a new packer can do—packing about thirty boxes per day. You will see in the photo that the Beurre d'Anjou is not the same shape as the Bartlett and requires a different pack. No. 4—The four-tier is the same as the Bartlett, containing 140 pears to the box. No. 3—The four and one-half tier is somewhat different, starting four and four, thirty-six in each layer, or 180 per box. The three and one-half tier same as Bartlett four and three small size, containing twenty-four in layer, ninety-six in box; large size, three and two.

layers to the box, or one hundred and eighty to the box.

A five tier pear is packed same as a four tier. It also starts five and four. It contains forty-five to the layer and there are six layers to the box, which will contain two hundred and seventy pears.

A three and one-half tier is packed as four tier. This grade starts with four and three and also contains twenty-eight pears to the layer, but only has four layers to the box, which contains one hundred and twelve pears.

Now, in starting your pack, do not wrap the pear as you would an apple or peach, but take the pear in the left hand with the stem end outward and taking hold of the lower right hand corner of your paper the stem end should point to the upper right hand corner of your paper. Giving the paper a tuck with the right hand and roll with right hand you will have it wrapped the shape of the pear; be careful to have all pears wrapped a nice pointed wrap. Follow the rules of the pack by laying the blossom end of pear to lower end of box, that is, lay the blossom end of the first five pears to the end of the box,

The rules I have given apply to Bartlett pears mostly, or any other variety of the same shape.

HE'S TAKIN' BETTER FRUIT

By W. H. Walton.

Summer's comin' and insects too, and codlin' moth to boot;
But say, I ain't a worryin' none, for I'm takin' "Better Fruit."

Last year them bugs was awful bad, but now they've had to scoot;
I'm wised up now—know what to do—been readin' "Better Fruit."

I uster think this sprayin' talk—like many er nother galoot—
Was mostly wind; but say, it ain't; found out in "Better Fruit."

See them trees; don't they look fine, from tiptop branch to root?
You bet they do; no bugs or scale—sprayed by rules in "Better Fruit."

This magazine is helpin' me; its horn I plumb must toot,
For things is comin' my way now, on account of "Better Fruit."

My crop 'll pay me well this year—in fact, I'll have the loot.
No use to explain—you know the rest—subscribe for "Better Fruit."

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THE DRYYARD IS THE ONLY PLACE FOR CULLS

FROM YAKIMA REPUBLIC

HAVING bought up the Huxtable, Irish, Haasze and a number of smaller orchards, or at least their crop for this season, the Russell cannery is now working something in excess of one hundred and fifty of a crew of women, girls and little boys in putting up a pack of peaches, pears and plums which is superior. The plant

drifted into the cannery, "to take a look anywhere and everywhere you care to and tell me candidly what you think." The challenge was accepted. The first and most noticeable thing was that despite the fact that nearly 200 people were gathered together, each at his or her appointed task, there was no noise. The management has solved the prob-

of the cannery, where the fruit comes in by wagon, to the railroad front where it goes out packed, there is no refuse, no fermenting skins or collection of rotting fruit to cause undesirable odor or unpleasant thoughts. Incidentally it might be said that the cannery appears to be the only place in North Yakima altogether free from flies.

want them. The same has been found by people who tried to market with the cannery some of the hail-specked peaches which have previously been written about. The hail-specked peach is no good to the cannery and of very little use to the owner who grew it. The mark of the hail is more than skin deep. It affects the meat of the peach. If a cannery could afford the labor of cutting the blemish out the peaches would still be of no use, as the appear-

and I do not know but that they will enhance it. At any rate, the green goods season is a limited one, and our output will be on sale throughout the year. We think our high grade pack this year will help to make Yakima famous. Another thing; the quicker the growers of this valley find out that the dry yard is the place for the orchard culls the better it will be for them and for us. We are in business with the growers on the same terms as the buy-

condemned Sunnyside shipment shows that. The Sunnyside fruit was so bruised from handling in being sent here that it is no good to us, but the fruit which comes in by wagon from the nearby orchards arrives unmarked and unmarred. The result is that we can make a reputation for our output and for the valley in which we operate."

Almost the whole world knows of Hood River as a place that produces



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF A SECTION OF THE WENATCHEE VALLEY
Taken from an eminence west of the city. No imagination could picture a more beautiful scene

is not running to its capacity, but is keeping pace with the conditions and is cleaning up each day the fruit brought to it voluntarily or that contracted for by its purchasing agent. In the opinion of its manager, Frank McKeon, it is doing more than that; it is putting up a pack which will enhance the reputation of this valley as a fruit section.

Marked Quiet and Cleanliness

"I want you," said Mr. McKeon last evening to a Republic reporter who had

lem of having the employes work cheerfully and steadily without anything in the nature of boisterous conduct, as might be expected among so many people. And together with this lack of noise goes the idea of cleanliness, not always to be assumed. Each worker is responsible for the cleanliness of the part of the floor, tables, benches, machinery or whatever it is, occupied or used in his work, and the responsibility appears to be felt. From the street front

Working for Fancy Trade

The cannery is this year operating for the fancy trade. Its peaches and pears are being prepared for the New York market. The Republic reporter was asked to "spot" a can from among the thousands finished and ready for shipment. This he did. The can was opened and the contents certainly were good; good enough for a New Yorker or any other consumer.

"Our proportion of high grade pack will be very high," said Manager McKeon. "I can truthfully say," he added, "that the pack here is superior to the California output of canned pears. We are packing a better class of stuff right here in North Yakima than they do in California, which is the home of the fruit canning industry. The quality of the fruit produced here is superior. California cannot put up any such pear pack as this because they cannot get the pears in California to work on that are produced here. They are not there.

Culls Not Wanted at Any Price

"This cannery is not handling culls at any price. It has no room for them," and in verification of this statement was a stack of Sunnyside pears at the entrance of the cannery which were a rejected shipment. They were good looking enough except that they had been carelessly handled so as to reduce their quality, and the cannery did not

ance of the 'half' would be destroyed and there would be no market for the pack.

Fancy Work on Peaches

"There has proven to be a good many hail-specked peaches," said Mr. McKeon, "and I am sorry for it. It hurts the growers and it changes the conditions with us. We had expected not to encounter them and it is necessary to make rejections or to arrange for cooking them up for pie use or something of that sort. That kind of work does not conform with our present effort on high grade stuff."

A kettle pack of peaches is in progress at the cannery, having started in today. In two immense copper retorts there is being prepared a pack which is the finest known to the trade. This is the fruit boiled in its own juice and with no water or other liquid added. Any housewife in Yakima would be delighted with an opportunity to watch the process. Within a week operations will begin on the Elberta peaches. The peach work, so far, has been on Crawfords. The management expects to take full advantage of the season, to handle Elbertas throughout the period they are being marketed and for two or three weeks longer, as quantities will be put in storage.

Must Enhance Valley's Reputation

"Our canned goods," said Mr. McKeon, "have to keep up the reputation of the green goods of this valley,

ers. That is, we are paying the same prices for the same grades.

"This is an ideal place for a cannery, despite suggestions sometimes heard to the contrary. The place for a cannery is where it can get wagon delivery of fruit. We cannot put up a pack like I have shown you anywhere else. That

the best fruits, and all of Hood River Valley should know, and could know, that there is one place in Hood River, under the firm name of R. B. Bragg & Co., that the people can depend on getting the most reliable dry goods, clothing, shoes and groceries at the most reasonable prices that are possible; try it.



A VIEW OF THE WENATCHEE RIVER



WAREHOUSE OF THE WENATCHEE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION AT WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

GENERAL FRUIT NOTES OF NORTHWEST SECTIONS

Lynden, Washington, claims to have a special soil and climate adapted to the blackberry.

Tacoma surprised the public in exhibiting bananas which were grown in a hot house in that city.

Bellingham, Washington, is reported as having 200 boxes of fruit condemned by the Seattle inspector.

Yakima is trying a new experiment in the way of pre-cooling. First Assistant Moline of the Northern Pacific is superintending the loading of the car which is to be shipped to the Thompson Fruit Company, Duluth. The car will be pre-cooled at the plant of Hughes & DeKay. This car has been recently constructed and is something original in the way of refrigerator cars. It is explained that pre-cooling not only saves icing en route, but is the means of making fruit carry better.

Mrs. William Glover, Gold Hill, Southern Oregon, is growing some very fancy peaches. The hill lands around Southern Oregon are especially adapted to the production of very fine peaches, which are also excellent shippers.

A. B. Lanham, buyer for Newhall & Sons, Chicago, when in Hood River called at the office of "Better Fruit," saying that he wished to have his firm advertise in "Better Fruit," for the reason he found that every prosperous fruit grower in the Northwest was a subscriber.

J. L. Dumas, Dayton, Washington, has increased the size of his warehouse to accommodate this year's crop.

Mr. Michaels, buyer for the Gibson Fruit Company, Chicago, called on the editor of "Better Fruit" when in Hood River Valley a few days ago. He finds that all prosperous fruit growers are subscribers to "Better Fruit," and

through his influence the Gibson Fruit Company have become advertisers in "Better Fruit."

H. S. Gile & Co. are reported as being interested in the erection of a \$10,000 fruit cannery at Albany.

James N. Enshede & Son are reported as intending to start in the nursery business at Forest Grove.

William Edmund of Verondo, in the Wenatchee district, is reported as intending to visit England, Scotland and

peaches were sold at 30 to 40 cents per box, but with the larger yields big money was made at this figure.

H. M. Williamson, secretary of the Horticultural Association, speaks very highly of The Dalles as a fruit growing country, and considers The Dalles especially adapted to the producing of apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, grapes and prunes.

Spokane business men are hustling to get ready for the National Apple Show.

They expect to raise \$10,000 to defray running expenses. Over \$25,000 has already been guaranteed for prizes. Mr. H. J. Neely is manager of the National Apple Show. Full particulars of this show appear in the October issue. It will be one of the most interesting events of the Northwest during the year 1908. Every man interested in fruit should not miss the National Apple Show at Spokane.

South Bend, Washington, has created quite a business in a small way in growing fall strawberries, which are of the Magoon variety. Smith Bros. are quit prominent in this business.

Frederic D. Eisman has sold his interest in the Eisman orchards, Grants Pass, to his two brothers. On account of ill health he was unable to continue the business. The Eisman orchards consist of about eighty-five acres, thirty-five acres being in bearing.

Kennewick Valley had on display at the Seattle Club some peaches which excited the wonder and commanded the admiration of all who saw them. They were of the Elberta variety, which is known as the best shipper and a good money maker. Yakima Valley is justly



HOME OF OSCAR REDFIELD, ONE MILE EAST OF TOWN OF CASHMERE
Mr. Redfield has one of the best-kept ten-acre ranches to be found on earth. It has five acres in bearing, and is an ideal home.

Denmark, taking along ten carloads of apples for sale, which he is doing under the auspices of the Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers' Association.

Mr. Crossley, of D. Crossley & Son, New York, called at the office of "Better Fruit" when in Hood River for the purpose of a friendly visit and increased the size of their advertisement in "Better Fruit."

The Yakima pears are gaining a great reputation, and it is reported that Frank McKeon, of the Bussell cannery,

states that the Yakima pear is superior to the California pear for canning. California pears have been better advertised in the Eastern market in previous years, and for this reason have found readier sale, but buyers are finding that the Yakima pears are equal if not superior to the California article, and consequently Yakima is realizing splendid prices.

The peach crop is cleaned up and growers have had a fair season. Prevailing prices were not as high as expected early in the season. The larger part of the



STREET SCENE IN WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON



J. B. OLINGER
Manager Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Association

Stanley-Smith Lumber Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER

Lath, Shingles, Wood, Etc.

Hood River, Oregon

A Trip to the Coast

Is incomplete without a ride
on the

Mt. Hood Railroad

By Mountain Streams, Apple Orchards
Virgin Forests and Snow
Capped Peaks

Connects with O. R. & N.
at Hood River, Oregon

Pearson's Cement Coated Nails

Are the best for fruit boxes. They are imitated because we advertise them and our product has an established reputation. The imitator has *no reputation* to sustain. *We have.* You never see an advertisement of the imitations. They are *always offered on our reputation.* It stands to reason that our nails are the best, otherwise we could not afford to advertise them. When you ask for PEARSON'S nails see that you get them. *Don't be imposed upon.*

J. C. PEARSON CO.

A. C. RULOFSON CO.

Pacific Coast Agents

315-321 Monadnock Bldg., San Francisco, California

celebrated for fancy peaches. Kennewick is rapidly growing and is located in the Yakima Valley.

Victoria reports a fair fruit crop this year as follows: Peaches, a medium crop; plums, light; grapes, a full crop and a good crop of apples.

Roseburg reports about fifty cars of prunes. This crop is mostly handled by H. S. Gile & Co. and E. W. Tilson & Co.

Mr. Steinhardt, of Steinhardt & Kelly, New York, large apple buyers, was in Hood River Valley the month of September and purchased about

of Albany to show the public what can be done in the way of fruit growing in the Willamette Valley.

Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit inspector, estimates this year's crop at \$1,500,000 for the Province of British Columbia.

R. M. Palmer has been appointed Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia. Mr. Palmer is a very bright, energetic, capable young man and will certainly be very efficient in this position.

The Elberta peach has always been considered a good money maker, because it is a prolific bearer and a good shipper. It ripens very rapidly and consequently the crop comes on with a rush. Too many Elbertas in a district might have a tendency to glut the local markets. The Foster peach is considered to be very fine in quality, even better than the Elberta, and it matures more slowly and comes on at a time when peaches command higher prices, consequently it would seem that peach growers should not become too much enthused over the Elberta, for the reason that there are other good peaches that are money makers that come on slower, are more easily handled and generally bring better prices.

Marion County reports the crop of prunes as somewhat smaller than expected, but the fruit very high class. Contracts are being made on a basis of 5 cents, 3½ cents to 5 cents for field run. Late frosts thinned out the crop, which made the fruit run much better in size; consequently it will be fancy. About sixty cars will be the output for this district.

The Board of Horticulture for the State of Oregon will probably make changes in the fruit laws for Oregon. Secretary H. M. Williamson reports that the board has the matter up for consideration. The board is composed of W. K. Newell, Gaston, president; H. M. Williamson, Portland; J. H. Reid, Milwaukie; C. A. Park, Salem; R. H. Weber, The Dalles; Judd Geer, Cove, and A. H. Carson, Grants Pass. These are all energetic and practical fruit growers and successful at the business.

W. T. Hustable of North Yakima completes his contract of delivering 120 tons of peaches at \$30 per ton to the Bussell canning factory. Manager McKeon of the Bussell Cannery Company, said on the first of October that they were through with the heavy season's work. This cannery put up a big lot this year.

The Medford Tribune states that Mr. Westerlund, who is a millionaire and president of the Western Orchards Company, owning 1000 acres in orchards near Medford, intends to bring a train load of people to the Rogue River Valley next June. Mr. Westerlund is reported as being very enthusiastic over the fruit business, and has a large



CHELAN COUNTY FRUITS TAKE MANY PRIZES

eighty carloads of apples from the Hood River Apple Growers' Union. He called on the editor of "Better Fruit." He is a wideawake business man and a hustler, and he placed an ad of one page in "Better Fruit."

Charles Varheyn sold 3800 crates of peaches to the local trade about Nampa. This shows what can be done at home. It is a well-known fact that in all fancy fruit districts it is difficult to get any nice fruit at home. It is all shipped away.

Albany will hold an apple fair open to exhibitors from all counties in the Willamette Valley from November 10 to 12. The grand prize will be the \$100 cup given by the Linn County Brownsville Commercial Club. Harrisburg and Scio are giving \$50 cups and business men of Albany and Lebanon have offered a number of cups ranging from \$15 to \$40 a prize. The event promises to be a big affair, and it is the intention

following among the Scandinavians, who seem to be very successful as fruit growers.

George C. Gibbs, veteran florist of Clearbrook, states that they can grow just as good peaches in that country as in any other section.

The Fruit Association of Wenatchee reports having shipped two hundred cars of fruit during the month of September, which is an increase of 40 per cent over last year.

Hermiston district intends to make a display at the National Apple Show at Spokane with a view to convincing the people, by showing them that this district is the equal of any.

The fruit men generally are very much agitated over the increased rates to Eastern points. The railways, on the other hand are standing pat. The outcome remains to be seen.

The Davenport-Thompson Commission House of Portland has changed hands, and we understand that it will be known by the name of the Willamette Fruit and Produce Company.

J. L. Dumas, Dayton, Washington, is reported as not being satisfied with the offers made for his crop of apples. It is said he intends to visit the East with a view to marketing his own fruit.

The Methow Valley Fruit Growers' Association will ship a good many cars of apples to North Dakota this season. This association was organized last year and will market about eight to ten cars of fruit.

R. P. Loomis, of E. P. Loomis & Co., New York, apple buyers, has been a frequent visitor at "Better Fruit" office

the last month. Mr. Loomis owns an orchard of eighty acres in Hood River valley.

Walla Walla fruit, according to County Fruit Inspector C. L. Whitney, is far superior in quality this year over past years, and is comparatively free from worms or diseases.

J. A. Fansler, Okanogan, recently sold his place of forty acres for \$17,000, consisting of seventeen acres of old trees and fifteen acres of one-year-old trees. Two years ago he purchased the place for \$8,500.

G. C. Eikleberner, fruit grower of Wenatchee, brought to that city a few days ago some peaches that weighed 17½ ounces. C. E. Lewis, of Wenatchee, had on exhibition an apple that weighed 31 ounces.

The walnut industry seems to be increasing in popularity. The people are now becoming very much interested in walnut culture and consequently a great deal has come to the notice of the public. In the way of yields, L. E. Blaine, Albany, Oregon, reports a tree in his yard that produced \$25 worth of walnuts this year.

Touchet Valley, in the Walla Walla district, advises a meeting to be held in Walla Walla for the purpose of forming an organization to assist in getting better prices. Prominent men of Walla Walla valley are interested in the movement. Among them are Professor Dumas, W. D. Wallace, S. Dickenson and J. D. Taggard.

Emmett, Idaho, has the distinction of growing peaches that are superior to peaches grown in the Palisade district of Colorado. The Emmett Index predicts that Emmett will be the largest shipper of peaches in the West. The prune grown at Emmett has long been known to be of the very highest class and eagerly sought after by all buyers.

PROPOSE AMENDMENT TO KITTREDGE BILL

Editor Better Fruit:

Herewith you will please find copy of Senate Bill S-7615 introduced by Senator Alfred B. Kittredge, of South Dakota, entitled: "A bill for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded fungicides, paris greens, lead arsenates," etc.; with which you are no doubt familiar.

This bill has been drafted at the instance of the Committee on Proprietary Insecticides of the Association of Economic Entomologists, and has the hearty approval of the association. We are also very strongly in favor of this bill as a whole, but it seems to us that the standard set for lead arsenate is not sufficiently high.

We have therefore drafted an amendment to section 7, which we have submitted to the Association of Economic Entomologists for its approval, and also to Senator Kittredge and others. A copy of this amendment we herewith enclose and trust the same will meet with your approval, and if so, that you will do what you can to urge its adoption as an amendment to the bill.

By an examination of this amendment you will see that it distinctly raises the standard, and compels the manufacturer to place a much higher quality of lead arsenate on the market. We think the act cannot be too specific in regard to the requirements.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

PORTLAND, OREGON

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\$1,500,000.00

No interest paid on accounts

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CAPITAL \$50,000

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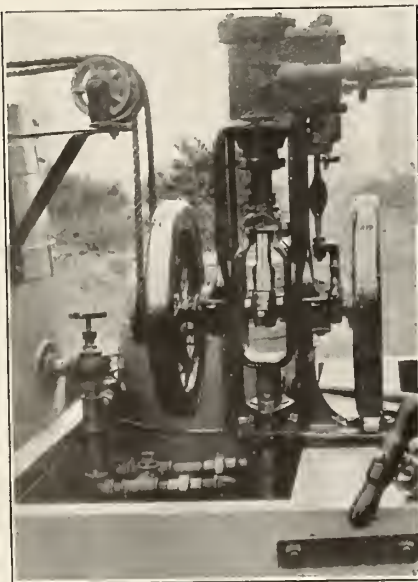
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made? Brass fly-wheel pump and brass pipes and fittings to withstand action of bluestone solution or any of the chemicals used in spraying.



Write for prices and further information to

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L. Zabel Hood River, Oregon

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Of Every Description

Tarred Rope, Pruning Shears,
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E. A. Franz Hood River
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**Office Supplies
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Ledgers, Journals, Time Books
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HOOD RIVER, OREGON

Capital Fully Paid \$50,000 Surplus and Profits are \$20,000

We give special attention to GOOD FARM LOANS

If you have money to loan we will find you good Real Estate security or if you want to borrow we can place your application in good hands and we make no charge for this service

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WILSON FIFE
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Hood River Banking & Trust Co.

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

We own and occupy the finest equipped and most modern bank in Hood River County

A General Banking and Trust Business Transacted
Safe Deposit Boxes Interest paid on Time and Savings Deposits
Make Our Bank Your Headquarters When in Hood River

Correspondence Invited

Your Patronage Solicited

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ESTABLISHED 1859 Oldest Bank on the Pacific Coast

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Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$500,000

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Edward Cookingham, Vice President
W. H. Duncleley, Cashier

Officers:
R. S. Howard, Jr., Assistant Cashier
J. W. Ladd, Assistant Cashier
Walter M. Cook, Assistant Cashier

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Accounts of banks, firms, corporations and individuals solicited. Travelers' checks for sale and drafts issued available in all countries of Europe.

Section seven, paragraph two, line seven, amend as follows after the word "Arsenate":

"First, if it contains more than forty-five per centum of water; second, if it contains less than fifteen per centum of arsenic oxide present as Pb3 (AsO4)2; third, if it contains more than two-hundredths per centum of water soluble arsenious oxide; fourth, if it contains more than a trace of acetic acid and acetate of soda or either of them; fifth, if any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength."

THE GRASELLI CHEMICAL CO.

◆ ◆ ◆

Bargains—Fruit Ranches

One hundred and twenty-two acres adjoining the townsite of Woodville, Oregon; good house and barn, house only twenty rods from the Southern Pacific station. Eighty-two acres of level, bottom land, forty acres of timbered hillside. This land lies along the bank of the Rogue River. The soil is gray or black loam. There is no better land in the entire valley for apples, pears, peaches or walnuts. The hillside would be suitable for grapes and the timber will more than pay for clearing. This ranch must be sold by December 15. Price, \$16,000 cash, or one-half cash and the balance in ninety days.

Also thirty-five acres seven miles southwest of Grants Pass, Oregon; thirty acres level bottom land along the Apple-gate River. Five acres is good hillside, suitable for grapes. The bottom is "river-wash" soil, clear and partially cultivated. One hundred inches of water belong with this land. Price, \$2,500.

Address, Rev. William C. Long, Grants Pass, Oregon.

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THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. T. Gagnon, who furnished the photo of the cover page and the pack of pears on page 27, we were enabled to produce these splendid cuts.

THE VALE OF CASHMERE

By Thomas Moore.

Who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere.

With its roses the brightest that earth ever gave,
Its temples and grottos and fountains as clear

As the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave?

O, to see it at sunset, when warm o'er the lake

Its splendor at parting a summer eve throws,
Like a bride, full of blushes, when lingering to take

A last look of her mirror at night ere she goes!
When the shrines through the foliage are gleaming half shown,

And each hallows the hour by some rites of its own.

Here the music of prayer from a minaret swells,
Here the Magian his urn full of perfume is swinging.

And here, at the altar, a zone of sweet bells
Round the waist of some fair Indian dancer is ringing.

Or to see it by moonlight, when mellowly shines
The light o'er its palaces, gardens and shrines.

When the waterfalls gleam like a quick fall of stars,

And the nightingale's hymn from the Isle of Chenars

Is broken by laughs and light echoes of feet
From the cool shining walks where the young people meet;

Or at morn, when the magic of daylight awakes
A new wonder each minute as slowly it breaks,

Hills, cupolas, fountains, called forth every one
Out of darkness, as they were just born of the sun.

When the spirit of fragrance is up with the day,
From his harem of night-flowers stealing away,
And the wind, full of wantonness, woos like a lover

The young aspen trees till they tremble all over.
When the east is as warm as the light of first hopes.

And day, with its banner of radiance unfurled,
Shines in through the mountainous portal that opens,

Sublime, from that valley of bliss to the world.

BETTER FRUIT

HOOD RIVER, OREGON

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE NORTHWEST FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF UP-TO-DATE
FRUIT GROWING AND MARKETING

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED AND
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BETTER FRUIT PUBLISHING COMPANY

E. H. SHEPARD CHRIS GREISEN
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER TRAVELING REPRESENTATIVE

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IN ADVANCE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS, Including Postage, \$1.50
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION

Entered as second-class matter December 27, 1906,
at the postoffice at Hood River, Oregon,
under act of Congress of March 3, 1879

THE Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association will hold its sixteenth annual meeting at Portland, Oregon, December 1 to 5. The object of this meeting is educational. This is the greatest association and the only one of its kind in America covering several states where fruit interests are more or less identical. It embraces the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Utah, British Columbia and Canada, where the finest fruit is grown in the world, and is shipped to the biggest Eastern cities, Europe, Alaska, Australia, China and Russia. This meeting is always attended by about five hundred of the most prominent and successful growers, who meet for the purpose of exchanging ideas and learning what is new in the field of fruit growing. It is a meeting that no grower in this district can afford to miss. It is the duty of every grower in this district to attend. A man who is in the business of growing fruit no matter where he is located can learn more at this meeting than he can learn at any horticultural meeting held anywhere in the United States. Do not fail to attend. The railroads will make rates.

THE State Horticultural Society of Oregon will meet in Portland on December 1 and 2 in advance and in connection with the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association meeting which will be held in Portland the same week. In fact it will be a joint meeting as far as program and addresses go. The business meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held so as not to interfere with the program of the Northwestern Fruit Growers' Association. A magnificent lot of prize cups will be given by the State Horticultural Society for the best fruit exhibited. There will be about twenty-five or thirty cups costing from \$10 to \$50 apiece. Every grower should enter this contest and make an exhibition to show what he can grow and for the purpose of placing prominently before the visitors products of his district.

THE National Apple Show will be held in Spokane, December 7 to 12. This show is being financed and exploited by the enterprising business men and prominent orchardists in the Spokane district and promises to be one of the greatest ever held in the Northwest. About \$75,000 has been contributed for prizes. In addition to many handsome cups and \$10,000 in cash prizes a number of five and ten-acre

orchard tracts will be given as premiums. The manager, Mr. H. J. Neely, states that all the railroads will make one and one-third rates and informs us that already splendid displays of fruit have been promised from practically every district in the Northwest and also from many Eastern, Middle West and Southern states. It is a show that no one can afford to miss.

The State Horticultural Society of Washington will be held in Spokane during the same week as the National Apple Show. It is the duty of every man in the state of Washington to attend this state meeting. The two previous meetings held by the state of Washington in Everett and Walla Walla, were splendid successes in the way of enthusiasm and attendance and instructions. It is a meeting that is well worth any fruit growers' time to attend no matter in what state he resides or what variety of fruit he is growing.

WENATCHEE VALLEY is justly celebrated for the growing of fruit and our object in devoting space in this issue to the fruit industry of Wenatchee Valley is to acquaint the public, not only with what is actually being done, but to show the possibilities. Wenatchee Valley is celebrated for apples, apricots, peaches, pears, in fact nearly all the different varieties of fruits. It is a beautiful valley, located close to the Columbia River, on the line of the Great Northern Railway. We believe the information contained in our articles are trustworthy and reliable. It is a valley of homes and the fruit growers are high class people, loyal, and proud of their district.

THERE is only one publication in America typographically that is superior to "Better Fruit." That is Country Life in America. Therefore whenever an Easterner gets a copy of "Better Fruit" he is impressed with the Northwest, consequently we believe every district, every fruit grower and every man engaged in any business supported or maintained entirely or in part by fruit growers should support Better Fruit by either becoming a subscriber or an advertiser.

BETTER FRUIT has no competitor and has no feeling of jealousy toward any other horticultural paper. The broad minded successful people connected with the fruit business realize that the Northwest is a good deal better off with one handsome horticultural paper like "Better Fruit" than it would be with a great number of small local fruit papers.

BETTER FRUIT is the best fruit paper printed in the English language, or in any other language, for that matter. The handsomest horticultural paper printed in America or any other country.

THROUGH the courtesy of the Wenatchee Republic and the Cashmere Record we are enabled to publish an extra number of very handsome cuts of Wenatchee Valley.

EXPLOITING numbers of Better Fruit are published from time to time for the reason that many Easterners are interested and are asking for information about the fruit industry of the Northwest with a view of locating in our country. Therefore we feel that

we are doing every district good whenever we publish an exploiting number. Of course we know that we are bringing intelligent people with capital to our country who will assist in developing and improving any section where they may desire to locate.

BETTER FRUIT is doing great work for the Northwest. We know this in our office like no one else knows it, because almost every day we are changing the address of subscribers from some Eastern state to some fruit locality in the Northwest. Every year "Better Fruit" is bringing hundreds of people to the Northwest to engage in the fruit business. We receive hundreds of requests from the East for sample copies and are glad to say that almost every request for a sample copy means a subscriber to "Better Fruit," and every

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subscriber to "Better Fruit" in the East means in nearly every case a newcomer to some fruit district in the Northwest.

◆ ◆ ◆

BETTER FRUIT, if it is universally supported, can do a great deal more than a lot of local fruit papers. "Better Fruit" sends several thousand copies East every month. Our business is systematized, our arrangements are such that we reach monthly every locality and almost every organization or body that is interested in bringing people from the East to the West. We do not mean that our readers should infer that we desire to have them cancel their subscription to any other horticultural paper, but what we do mean is that we do believe every grower is justified in supporting "Better Fruit."

MR. STARK'S OPINION OF THE NORTHWEST

REPLYING to your valued favor, we are glad to have the opportunity to send you for trial scions of some of our rare sorts of apples, also trees of some valuable peaches, etc. We appreciate that the most valuable information we get as to varieties and their value in different fruit regions, comes from volunteer experiments such as yours. It will also give us pleasure to send scions and trees for experimental purposes to such of your readers as are interested.

Mr. Irvine, editor of the Fruit Grower, and myself put in forty-two days visiting the orchard regions of the West. Hood River was intensely interesting and so fascinated us that we hope to return again. We put it mildly when we say that Hood River orchards were a revelation. The people the world over, wherever apples are known, recognize the value of your packing as standard.

As a result of our trip we believe we have a report of value to make to our Missouri State Board of Horticulture. We also know that our secretary, Mr. Howard, is convinced of the wonderful possibilities of that country. Mr. T. H. Todd, our treasurer, and Mr. J. H. Wilson, second vice-president, are now in the West, and we have advised them to be sure to visit Hood River. We want you to do us the honor to come to Missouri and attend our State meeting in January and hear what we have to say. We may need you as a witness to corroborate the stories we shall have to tell. Besides, there is much you can tell us about organization and maintenance of an association—something of the energy, patience and tact required. We have thought of suggesting to the board that our people should depend more on associations and less on local horticultural societies. A man's best interests are found where he is interested financially. Orcharding in some sections may be a labor of love, and then the trees are neglected, but where the returns are so generous as in your country, there is always a surprising personal interest—an acquaintance with each individual tree and its requirements.

Hood River certainly is a model city and must be a desirable place for homes. Where else is there such a community of university people? However, we hardly think you need any compliments from our section of the country.

Further as to sorts of promise for trial, we might add that we were rather

surprised at the tenacious hold of some of your growers on some varieties which in so many sections have been superseded by better sorts. The old Hale's Early Peach was discarded here more than a generation ago. Some of your growers say they don't know about the improved sorts. We consider the Red Bird the first real valuable shipping peach on the list. The May Lee also is fine. The Alton, we consider a most valuable peach of its season on our list, and in every respect very much finer and superior to the Hale's Early. This year in the Yakima Valley, Alton brought about double the price of Elberta. Unedda is fine. The Arp Beauty is doing well in the West, also Worth, etc. We also want you to try the Early Elberta in Oregon and Utah. It originated from the Elberta select seedling which we sent to Dr. Sumner Gleason, Kaysville, Utah. J. H. Hale, the "Peach King" says it comes during a season when there is no other good peach. Dr. Gleason has made encouraging reports from year to year, and recently wrote: "Early Elberta fruit is looking fine—even better than ever. J. H. Hale has telegraphed he will be here." Later he writes: "His son is here, who pronounced Early Elberta away ahead of everything else."

As to apples, in addition to Delicious, which is fruiting there in the Beulah Land, we desire to send King David, and if interested in early apples, try Henry Clay, Liveland Raspberry, Wilson June, etc. We would suggest, if interested in American Grapes, that you try Eclipse—the earliest good grape of its season and the most promising known to date. It has been tested for some years by the originator, Mr. E. A. Riehl, former president of the Illinois Horticultural Society, who made quite a trip to Oregon last year and returned amazed at your wondrous orchards.

"Better Fruit" is recognized and valued as a high-class horticultural magazine. Rest assured your high-minded work is appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Stark Bros. Nurseries & Orchards Co.
William P. Stark, Treasurer.
Louisiana, Mo., September 30, 1908.

♦ ♦ ♦
Wanted—A position as horticulturist with some company; am a college graduate in horticulture and have also had several years' practical work. Address E. E., care "Better Fruit."

♦ ♦ ♦
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E. H. Shepard, Editor Better Fruit:

Dear Sir: We received two copies of "Better Fruit" and wish to say that it is a high-tone publication, in fact, it is in our opinion the finest copy devoted to fruit growing that has ever been seen in this country. This is entirely unsolicited. If you care to make use of it you may do so in any manner you see fit.

Wishing success to the Hood River proposition, we remain, yours truly,

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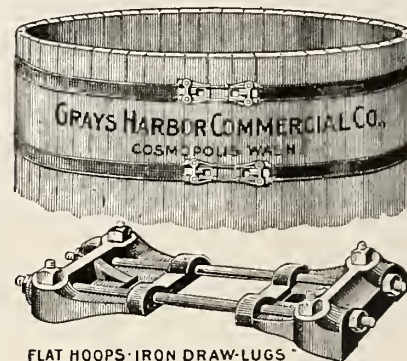
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Nurseries

Okanogan Nursery, Omak, Washington; Southern Oregon Nursery, Oakland, Oregon; H. S. Galligan, Hood River, Oregon; Vineland Nursery, Clarkston, Washington; The Sunnyside Nursery, Sunnyside, Washington; Albany Nursery, Albany, Oregon; Yakima Valley Nursery, North Yakima, Washington; F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas; Capital City Nursery, Salem, Oregon; The Everbest Nursery, Wenatchee, Washington; The Woodburn Nurseries, Woodburn, Oregon; The Dalles Nursery, The Dalles, Oregon; Chico Nursery Company, Chico, California; A. Holoday, Scappoose, Oregon; Ideal Nursery and Fruit Company, Hood River, Oregon; Hood River Nursery Company, Hood River, Oregon; Oregon Nursery Company, Salem, Oregon; C. F. Lansing, Salem, Oregon; C. B. Wood, Selah, Washington; Portland Wholesale Nursery Company, Portland, Oregon; J. A. Stewart, Christopher,

Washington; H. A. Lewis, Montavilla, Oregon; A. C. E. Brown, Selah, Washington; Milton Nursery, Milton, Oregon; Tim Kelly's Nursery, North Yakima, Washington; R. Layritz, Victoria, British Columbia; Washington Nursery Company, Toppenish, Washington; O. F. Smith, Blackfoot, Washington; The Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Real Estate

White Salmon Land Company, White Salmon, Washington; J. W. Baker, Hood River, Oregon; Chapin & Herlow, Portland, Oregon; McRae & Angus, Portland, Oregon; J. H. Heilbronner & Co., Hood River, Oregon; George D. Culbertson & Co., Hood River, Oregon; F. W. Dehart, Underwood, Washington; Hanson & Rich, Kennewick, Washington; H. R. Albee, Hood River, Oregon; Stephens & Hause, Goldendale, Washington; Charles Meserve, Medford, Oregon; George A. Snider, Lyle, Washington; H. E. Waite, Mosier, Oregon; Burbank & Angus, Cashmere, Washington; The Hood River Land Emporium, Hood River, Oregon; Yakima Real Estate Company, North Yakima, Washington; George Chamberlain, Mosier, Oregon; Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Company, Hamilton, Montana; W. D. Moorehouse, Underwood, Washington; Estes Realty & Investment Company, White Salmon, Washington; Rogue River Land Company, Medford, Oregon; John H. Robinson, Grants Pass, Oregon; Southern Oregon Investment Company, Ashland, Oregon; Storeh, Pratt & Forsyth, Okanogan, Washington; J. C. Hostetler, The Dalles, Oregon; C. R. Field, White Salmon, Washington; Grant, Burdick & Staples Realty Company, Ashland, Oregon; P. T. Packard, Underwood, Washington; Neely & Young, Spokane, Washington; Hanford & Co., The Dalles, Oregon.

Commercial Clubs

Klickitat Development League, Goldendale, Wash.; Hood River Commercial Club, Hood River, Oregon; Green River Commercial Club, Green River, Utah; Business Men's Association, The Dalles, Oregon; Dufur Commercial Club, Kennewick, Washington; North Yakima Commercial Club, North Yakima, Washington; Corvallis Commercial Club, Corvallis, Oregon; Yamhill Development League, McMinnville, Oregon.

Fruit Growers' Unions

Yakima County Horticultural Union, North Yakima, Washington; Rockford Fruit Growers'

Association, Rockford, Washington; Douglas County Fruit Growers' Association, Roseburg, Oregon; Hood River Fruit Growers' Union, Hood River, Oregon; Apple Growers' Union, Hood River, Oregon.

Abstracts

Hood River Abstract Company, Hood River, Oregon.

Banks

First National Bank, Portland, Oregon; First National Bank, Hood River, Oregon; Butler Banking Company, Hood River, Oregon; Hood River Banking and Trust Company, Hood River, Oregon; Ladd & Tilton, Portland, Oregon.

Books and Periodicals

Slocum's Book Store, Hood River, Oregon; Oregon Chamber of Commerce Bulletin, Portland, Oregon; The Produce Reporter, Chicago, Illinois; The Post Office Mission, Portland, Oregon.

Cement Nails

J. C. Pearson, San Francisco, California.

Cider Presses

Hydraulic Press Company, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Cultivators

J. P. Kimball, Salem, Oregon.

Dry Goods

The Paris Fair, Hood River, Oregon.

Electrical Companies

Hood River Electric Light and Power Company, Hood River, Oregon; Hood River Electric Light and Wire Company, Hood River, Oregon.

Engraving

Hicks-Chatten, Portland, Oregon.

Fertilizers

German Kali Works, New York, N. Y.

Furniture

S. E. Bartmess, Hood River, Oregon.

Flour and Feed

Hood River Milling Company, Hood River, Oregon; Wasco Milling Company, The Dalles, Oregon; Transfer and Livery Company, Hood River, Oregon.

Gents' Furnishings

Buffum & Pendleton, Portland, Oregon.

Groceries

R. B. Bragg & Co., Hood River, Oregon.

Hardware

E. A. Franz, Hood River, Oregon.

GRASSELLI'S ARSENATE OF LEAD

For the Destruction of the Codling Moth and All Leaf-Eating Insects, Use Grasselli's Arsenate of Lead



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Grasselli's Arsenate of Lead is manufactured only by The Grasselli Chemical Company, established 1839, General Offices, Cleveland, Ohio. When applied, ordinary rains will not wash it off. It is not injurious if applied unskillfully or in too great quantities. Grasselli's Arsenate of Lead can be used successfully against all leaf-eating insects, including the Codling Moth, Canker Worm, Elm Leaf Beetle, Potato Bug, Gypsy and Brown-tail Moth, etc. Grasselli's Bordeaux Mixture—a preventive of all fungous diseases. Grasselli's Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate Mixture—an insecticide and fungicide combined in one effective article. Write for descriptive booklet giving information how and when to spray.

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First Cost the Only Cost

Look to the future when you buy your wagon and buy it once for all. For the same money you would pay for a good wooden wagon you can get

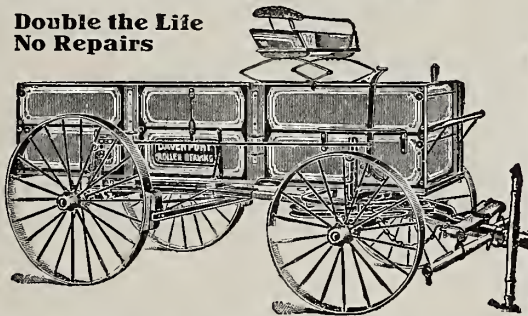
**Double the Strength
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By buying the

Davenport Roller-Bearing Steel Wagon

It is practically all steel—trussed steel wheels, steel gears, steel hubs like the modern automobile—nothing to dry apart or get loose.

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Make 30% to 50% Lighter Draft

This is the greatest advance ever made in wagon building. They are dust, sand and water-proof. Need oiling only occasionally, oil without removing wheels.

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Wallace Power Sprayers

FOR orchard, vineyard, field, and garden. All sizes and styles. Special low prices for Fall orders. Prompt deliveries.

Send for our latest Catalog

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Hotels

Mount Hood Hotel, Hood River, Oregon;
Hotel Cornelius, Portland, Oregon.

Implements

J. R. Nicholsen, Hood River, Oregon; D. McDonald, Hood River, Oregon.

Jeweler

W. F. Laraway, Hood River, Oregon.

Labels

Smith Lithographing Company, Portland, Oregon.

Lumber

Stanley-Smith Lumber Company, Hood River, Oregon; Multnomah Box Factory, Portland, Oregon; Klickitat Pine and Lumber Company, Goldendale, Washington.

Nailing Presses

W. L. Goyett, Canon City, Colorado.

Plumbing

C. F. Sumner, Hood River, Oregon.

Printing

F. W. Baltes & Company, Portland, Oregon.

Railroads

Mount Hood Railroad Company, Hood River, Oregon; Northern Pacific Railroad Company, St. Paul, Minnesota; Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, Portland, Oregon.

Rams

Columbia Steel Company, Portland, Oregon.

Schools

St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon; Hill's Military College, Portland, Oregon; Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

Seeds

Portland Seed Company, Portland, Oregon; J. W. Butzer, Portland, Oregon.

Shears

Rhodes Manufacturing Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Spraying Materials

Stranahan & Clark, Hood River, Oregon; Hood River Spray Manufacturing Company, Hood River, Oregon.

Spraying Outfits

L. Zabel, Hood River, Oregon.

Stump Pullers

Zimmerman Steel Company, Lone Tree, Iowa.

Tanks

Gray's Harbor Commercial Company, Seattle, Washington.

Tiles

J. E. Murphy, Fairgrounds, Oregon.

APPLE LAND JUST PUT ON THE MARKET

Write to or call on Frank Davenport, Hood River, Oregon

If you want to buy good apple land in Hood River County, not over six miles from the City of Hood River, West. I have 1800 acres to sell cheap in lots and prices as follows:

160 Acres at \$35.00 per Acre

480 Acres at \$20.00 per Acre

160 Acres at \$30.00 per Acre

320 Acres at \$15.00 per Acre

160 Acres at \$25.00 per Acre

520 Acres at \$10.00 per Acre

This land has water on every 160 acres, and land joining this on the east can not be bought for less than \$225 per acre. Will not sell this land in lots of less than 160 acres.

Terms: Half cash, balance long time at six per cent

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS

WE PUBLISH free in this column the name of any fruit growers' organization. Secretaries are requested to furnish particulars for publication.

Oregon

Lane County Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, Eugene; Medford Fruit Growers' Union, Medford; Ashland Fruit and Produce Association; Rogue River Fruit Exchange, Grants Pass; Hood River Fruit Growers' Union, Hood River; Hood River Apple Growers' Union, Hood River; Grand Ronde Valley Fruit Growers' Union, La Grande; Milton Fruit Growers' Union, Milton; Douglas County Fruit Growers' Association, Roseburg; Willamette Valley Prune Association, Salem, Oregon; Willamette Valley Apple Growers' Association; Mosier Fruit Growers' Association, Mosier.

Idaho

Southern Idaho Fruit Shippers' Association, Boise; New Plymouth Fruit Growers' Association, New Plymouth; Payette Valley Apple Growers' Union, Payette; Payette Bench Melon Growers' Association, Limited, Payette.

Washington

Kennewick Fruit Growers' Association, Kennewick; Wenatchee Fruit Growers' Union, Wenatchee; Puyallup and Sumner Fruit Growers' Association, Puyallup; Vashon Island Fruit Growers' Association, Vashon; Mt. Vernon Fruit Growers' Association, Mt. Vernon; Spokane Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, Spokane; White Salmon Fruit Growers' Union, White Salmon; Thurston County Fruit Growers' Union, Tumwater; Bay Island Fruit Growers' Association, Tacoma; Whatcom County Fruit Growers' Association, Curtis; Yakima Valley Fruit and Produce Growers' Association, Granger; Buckley Fruit Growers' Association, Buckley; Lewis River Fruit Growers' Union, Woodland; Yakima County Horticultural Union, North Yakima; Evergreen Fruit Growers' Association, R3, Spokane; Lake Chelan Fruit Growers' Association, Chelan; Zillah Fruit Growers' Association, Toppenish; Kiona Fruit Growers' Union.

Colorado

San Juan Fruit and Produce Growers' Association, Durango; Fremont County Fruit Growers' Association, Canon City; Rocky Ford Melon Growers' Association, Rocky Ford; Plateau and Debeque Fruit, Honey and Produce Association, Debeque; Montrose Warehouse, Montrose; Sur-

face Creek Fruit Growers' Association, Austin; Longmont Produce Exchange, Longmont; Manzanola Fruit Association, Manzanola; Delta County Fruit Growers' Association, Delta; Boulder County Fruit Growers' Association, Boulder; Fort Collins Beet Growers' Association, Fort Collins; La Junta Melon and Produce Company, La Junta; Rifle Fruit and Produce Association, Rifle; North Fork Fruit Growers' Association, Paonia; Fruita Fruit and Produce Association, Fruita; Grand Junction Fruit Growers' Association, Clifton, Palisade, Grand Junction; Palisade Fruit Growers' Association, Palisade; Peach Growers' Association, Palisade; Colorado Fruit and Commercial Company, Grand Junction; Montrose Fruit and Produce Association, Montrose.

Montana

Bitter Root Fruit Growers' Association, Hamilton.

Canada

Peachland Fruit Growers' Association, Limited, Peachland, British Columbia; British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, Ladner, British Columbia.

Stranahan & Clark

DEALERS IN

Commercial Fertilizers
Land Plaster, Lime
Plaster Paris, Cement
Building Plasters
Hood River, Oregon

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The Acknowledged Fancy
Fruit House of New Orleans

IMPORTERS
JOBBERS

Wholesale
Commission

The Largest Exclusive Fruit
Concern in the South

APPEL & UJEFFY

All Fruits in Season

STORAGE FOR
FIFTY CARS

CHEMICALS

OF ALL KINDS

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CYANIDE FOR FUMIGATING

SEND FOR INTERESTING BOOKLET

PERMANGANATE POTASSIUM ARSENATE LEAD FORMALDEHYDE

B-K-H-CO.

BRAUN-KNECHT-HEIMANN-CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

To Oregon, Idaho and Washington Fruit Men!

Chicago and New York are the two greatest consumers of your products in America.

The two combined will consume more high quality fruit than all the rest of the United States together, and draw better prices on the best grades than any other markets.

Each town has its advantages.

New York has made record prices on a few cars and is a valuable market at times. Its worst fault is that it goes to extremes. You may at times (not always by any means) get more there for one or two cars of something fine when the article is scarce, than in Chicago.

We have known, and have made ourselves, some splendid sales there, but when it comes to the average for the season Chicago is invariably ahead, especially in a year of heavy supply. Fair minded New York people admit this, and it is too well understood among the heavier shippers of the West for argument.

The Fruit Auction System in Chicago, which was for years unsatisfactory, is now on a high plane and is fast gaining the confidence it deserves and doing an immense business.

As to the dealers themselves, there are a number of good ones in Chicago, but it is generally conceded, we believe, that if there is any one house at the top our house is that one.

We demand, and get, a fair rate of commission, and will accept nothing less, but we will give you value received for this commission.

We solicit the accounts of heavy shippers of fruit for either Chicago or New York sale. (You notice we put Chicago first.) Will sell at auction or otherwise, as you direct. We believe our responsibility is unquestioned.

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131 South Water Street

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Who wish to produce an apple which will keep two months longer than apples grown along the Columbia River, come to Baker City and investigate the famous Sunnyslope bench lands. Write for particulars to the

BAKER IRRIGATION CO.

BAKER CITY, OREGON

D. CROSSLEY & SONS

Established 1878

APPLES FOR EXPORT

California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Florida fruits. Apples handled in all European Markets. *Checks mailed from our New York office same day apples are sold on the other side.* We are not agents; we sell apples

200 TO 204 FRANKLIN STREET, NEW YORK

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BOSTON

GLASGOW

The Vale of Cashmere

Is the center of the Red Apple District of the famous Wenatchee Valley. It is beautifully located twelve miles west of the City of Wenatchee on the Wenatchee River

“THE GARDEN OF EDEN OF THE NORTHWEST”

City of Cashmere

is the market and trading point of this fruit district. There is a fruit growers association and an independent firm handling everything from an apple to a pumpkin which makes it possible to sell all products grown in this valley. It has up-to-date stores, hotels, nursery, a live weekly newspaper and two banks besides other business houses, public and high schools with buildings erected at a cost of forty thousand dollars. Churches of different denominations. Fine water-works and electric lights. Good city government. Is an ideal home town. Make us a visit.



A MONSTER APPLE
Grown by Oscar Redfield, Cashmere, Wenatchee Valley,
Washington. Weight forty-two ounces

Vale of Cashmere

is the most beautiful spot on the map of Washington. It is unsurpassed for fertility of soil, scenery and climatic conditions. The air is healthy and invigorating. The Valley has good drainage and irrigating facilities. The fruit and products are the best on earth for flavor, color and keeping qualities. It has won the highest prizes at expositions and other places when put in competition with the fruit and products from all parts of the world. Ten acres of this soil will yield a princely income and make you independent for life. All Great Northern trains stop at Cashmere.

CASHMERE BUSINESS MEN

For further information address

Sunset Land Agency
Hotel the Cashmere
Cashmere State Bank
Cashmere Valley Record

Farmers & Merchants Bank
Big Department Store Co.
The Ellis-Forde Co.
Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers Association

Wright's Nursery Co.
Cashmere Meat Market
Wenatchee Produce Co.

All of CASHMERE, WASHINGTON

WENATCHEE VALLEY

The Land of Opportunity Beckons to You

Wenatchee—the home of the big red apple—
Where wealth is the prize of the strong and the wise
And health of the weary and old;
Where you sow the seed of your enterprise,
And harvest a crop of gold.

The land of opportunity; of prosperity; of independence—the land of sunshine and health beckons to you

Whether you are a farmer or not—whether you know much or nothing about fruit growing—this country offers a chance for you by furnishing an agreeable occupation, a perfect climate and an ample income. This is the ideal life for the retiring business or professional man, as well as for those more actively engaged in building or improving their fortunes.

This is the place to make money with less effort and worry than in any other occupation, and with a moderate investment a good income for life can be obtained. An apple orchard provides as sure an income as government bonds and more than 25 per cent on the investment. Here are good schools and churches. The pick of American citizenship compose the population that has built up this thrifty and prosperous country, and we want more of the same kind. Opportunity offers—heed the call.

Wenatchee Valley lands show more profit acre for acre from the same amount of labor expended than any other section of the United States



The opportunity is here for you to change your lot and forge ahead. Here where town and country blend.

A TWO-YEAR-OLD EARLY HALE PEACH TREE ON THE FRUIT FARM OF JOHN A. GELLATLY, MAYOR OF WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON. IT BORE EIGHT BOXES OF MARKETABLE FRUIT

Get a fruit farm and become independent. If you don't, in five years from now you will be telling how rich you might have been if you had had any idea this country was going to amount to anything. Land values will continue to increase in every fruit-growing district of this state. From the original price of the cost of homesteading to the values placed on a bearing orchard is a wonderful change. Yet that is possible for every tiller of the soil who will handle his lands in a proper manner. The cost of planting fruit trees is not great. If you are looking for health, comfort and blessings of an assured income, or for a locality where your children may attend good schools and grow up with all the advantages of this life, read carefully the pages about Wenatchee. We state only facts—every statement is a fact.

WENATCHEE BUSINESS MEN

Write for further information about this section to

Wenatchee Electric Light Co.
Wenatchee Produce Co.
East Wenatchee Land Co.
Hayden Lumber Co., Dealers in all Kinds of Fruit Boxes

Columbia Valley Bank
Hotel Chewawa
First National Bank

The Halbert & Webber Hardware Co.
Wenatchee Realty & Investment Co.
Wells & Morris, Hardware and Implements

All of WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

There are two or three beautiful, warm, irrigated valleys in the Pacific Northwest that produce the very finest of high class apples

Wenatchee Valley

in the State of Washington

IS ONE OF THESE AND WE THINK IT IS
JUST A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE OTHERS



Write or wire us for prices and other particulars about apples. Our grading and packing rules are of the strictest order. Every box is guaranteed

Wenatchee Valley Fruit Growers Association
WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON

WENATCHEE CANNERY CO.

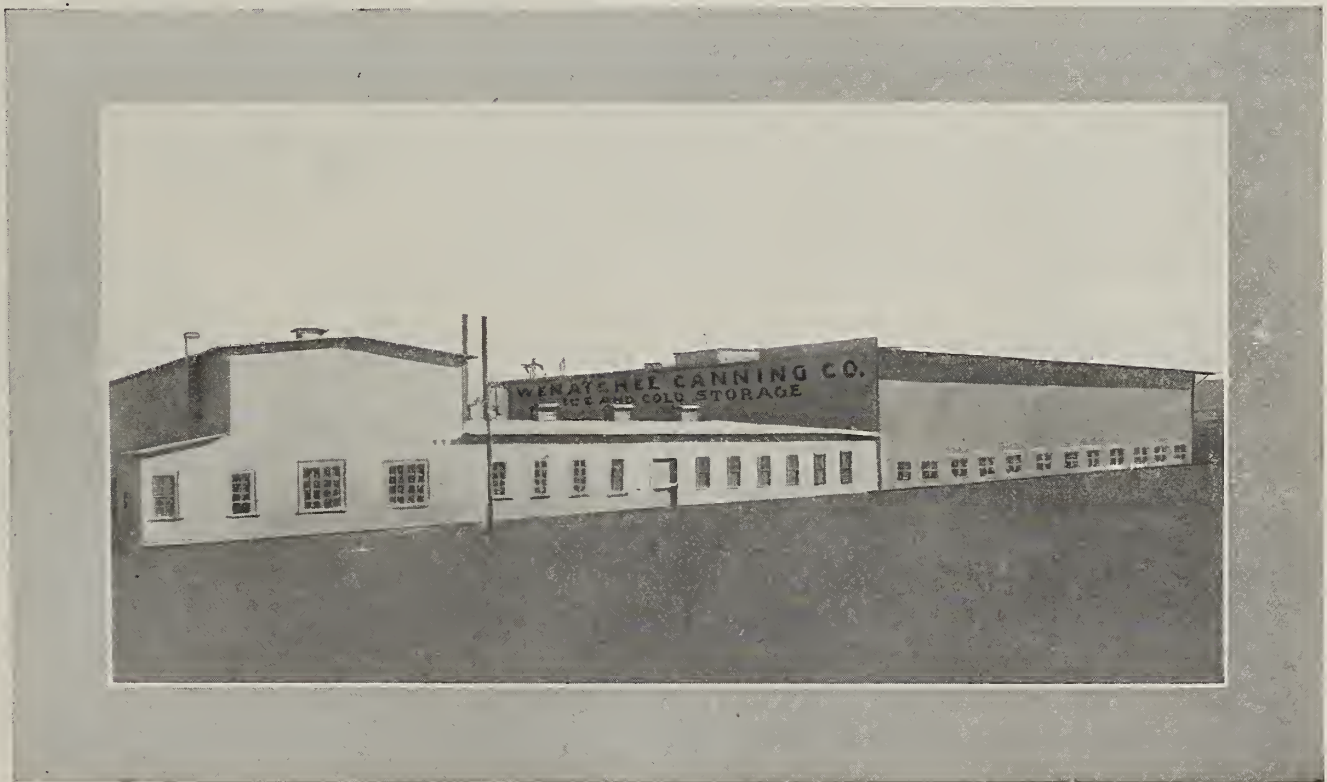
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WENATCHEE ICE & COLD STORAGE CO.

Packers of the Famous

Wenatchee Valley Fruits

“Nothing Better put in Cans”



EXTERIOR VIEW OF WENATCHEE CANNING CO.

Cold storage capacity over one hundred thousand boxes apples. Two stories 32 by 185, three stories 128 by 137. Cannery output forty thousand two and one-half pound cans and twenty thousand gallon cans per day

Our Specialties: Moorpark Apricots, Elberta Queen Peaches, Solid Pack Tomatoes In Sanitary Cans

Improved System

Largest Fruit Storage in the Northwest

A REPUTATION TO SUSTAIN

VINELAND NURSERIES COMPANY

PROPAGATORS OF

Reliable Nursery Stock

ALL STOCK BUDED FROM BEARING TREES
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL

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The Sunnyside Nursery Company

INCORPORATED

LARGE AND COMPLETE
LINE OF NURSERY STOCK

We will have ready for the market for fall or spring trade 200,000 each of Spitzenberg, Winesap and Yellow Newtown. In fact, about 1,000,000 trees of staples. We have the largest stock of Winter Banana apples in the West—stock from a famous orchard in Wenatchee. This is the coming commercial apple. We can handle your order, no matter what the size. Write to us at Sunnyside, Washington, for prices. Nurseries at Sunnyside, Grandview and White Bluffs.

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Albany Nurseries

INCORPORATED

ALBANY, OREGON

We have a complete stock
for the coming season.
Send in your orders early

Catalogue Free

Salesmen Wanted

Yakima Valley Nursery

Incorporated

\$60,000 Fully Paid

LARGEST STOCK OF
FRUIT TREES

in the Pacific Northwest.
Special prices for large
planters. Salesmen Wanted
Everywhere

W. D. INGALLS, President and Manager
NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

Oldest Nursery in Southeastern Idaho

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HARDY FRUITS FOR COLD
CLIMATES OUR SPECIALTY
BLACKFOOT, IDAHO

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We offer fruit trees of standard varieties, propagated from clean, productive stock, for the family orchard or commercial planter; guaranteed fine and true. Send for list and let us know your wants. Large stock, carefully grown. Satisfaction assured.

H. E. Angel, Proprietor, Wapato, Wash.

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Don't try to grow hay on land that is worth \$500 per acre. You only get about \$30 worth of hay per acre. That doesn't pay you 8 per cent of what you can get any time. But a good orchard will pay you from \$250 to \$1,000 per acre, one year with another. I am selling trees everywhere and nothing but home grown stock. Prompt delivery and first class. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nursery in the Selah Valley at Parker Siding. Write for price list.

SELAH VALLEY NURSERIES

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Phone 219X4 C. B. Wood, Prop.

Southern Oregon NURSERY

Twenty-four Years' Experience

Notwithstanding the superior quality, trees are offered at prices no higher than those charged for inferior stock. Everything is sold direct, we have no Agents.

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PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY COMPANY

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Corner East Alder
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Milton Nursery Co.

MILTON, OREGON

Specialties for 1908-9—Pear and Cherry Trees
Two-year-old Cutleaf Weeping Birch, Maples, Elms,
Snowballs, and a good stock of all other shades and
ornamentals listed in catalogue. Send for it.

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VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Headquarters for choice nursery stock in British Columbia. Apple, pear, cherry, plum and peach trees and small fruits, also ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, evergreens, etc. Largest and best assorted stock in British Columbia.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

That pay to plant are the kind we grow

We have for this season the largest acreage of plants we ever grew. We have had unusually favorable weather and never grew such a fine lot of strawberry plants. Our supply consists of at least ten million plants of all the leading varieties both old and new. We have shipped a large number of plants the past two seasons to the Northwestern States that have always given satisfaction. We are prepared to fill orders for any amount. We also grow Raspberry, Blackberry, Dewberry and all other small fruit plants, the quality of which is unsurpassed. If you want plants now, write for prices, stating your wants. Our new catalog will be ready to mail about January 1. It is FREE, write for a copy now.

W. F. DIXON, Holton, Kansas

Consider THE Quality

A good tree at a fair price is cheaper than a tree of questionable worth as a gift. The cost of a tree is not measured by the few cents you first pay for it; the time spent in bringing it into bearing and the interest on your land are much larger factors.

The trees we grow are superior in every respect. Our nursery is in the heart of the Yakima Reservation, isolated from old orchards or forests, hence free from pest or contamination. This, with the exceedingly fertile virgin soil and fine climate, enables us to put on the market trees not only clean and healthy, but possessing a splendid root system that brings them into early bearing, the prime essential for the commercial orchardist.

If first-class quality, prompt service, courteous treatment and a careful, systematic handling of your orders are worth considering, we want your business.

Washington Nursery Company

TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON

CHRISTOPHER NURSERIES

Send your order for the proposed planting at once, for fruit suited to any market is the kind our trees produce, because we take pains in propagating and our stock is on vigorous two and three-year-old roots. Catalogue upon application.

JOHN A. STEWART, Christopher, Washington.

TOKAYS TOKAYS TOKAYS

One-half million Tokay Grape vines and large stock of other varieties. Also Logan, Phenomenal, Himalaya Giant, Mammoth Blackberries, Crimson Winter Rhubarb and General Nursery Stock. *Agents wanted* CHICO NURSERY CO., Chico, Cal.

QUAKER NURSERIES

We can supply planters and dealers with very choice peach trees of all the leading varieties, including Crawford, Elberta, Clings, Muirs, etc. We also have very fine Lambert, Bing, Royal Ann and other kinds of cherry trees. Also a fine stock of apple trees of leading commercial varieties. Get our prices on fine large poplars and cut-leaf birch. Any quantity.

Write for Catalogue and Price List

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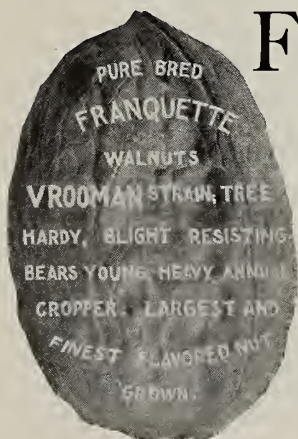
FRUIT GROWERS, YOUR ATTENTION!

Royal Ann, Bing and Lambert cherry trees; Spitzenberg and Newtown apple trees; Bartlett, Anjou and Comice pears, and other varieties of fruit trees

A. HOLODAY

MONTE VISTA NURSERY
SCAPPOOSE, OREGON

THE VROOMAN PURE STRAIN Franquette Walnut



The kind that blooms late, is a heavy and regular bearer, with a large, well filled, medium thin shelled, exceptionally fine flavored nut. Is the leading Walnut on the market today and is planted more extensively than any other variety. Don't be fooled by something "just as good." Investigate thoroughly before you buy—it will stand the test. FREE descriptive literature sent on request.

A full and complete line of apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum trees, in fact, everything in the way of nursery stock. Let us know your wants before buying elsewhere; it will pay you.

More Salesmen Wanted

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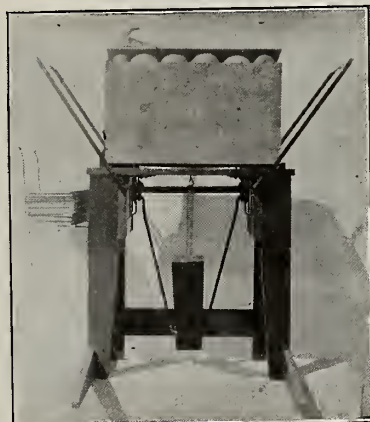
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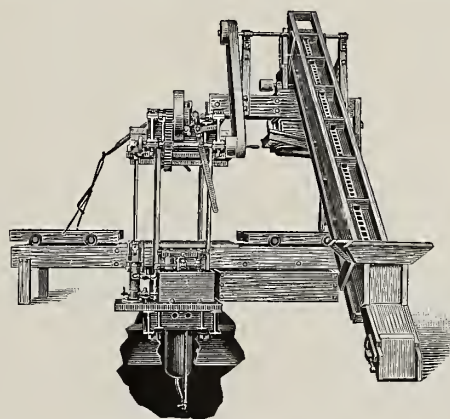
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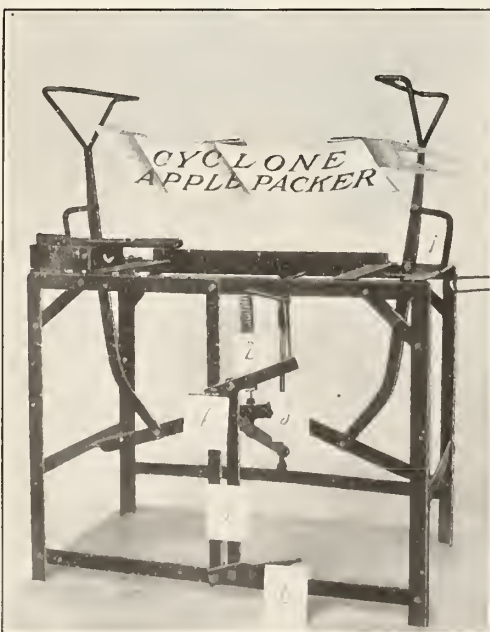
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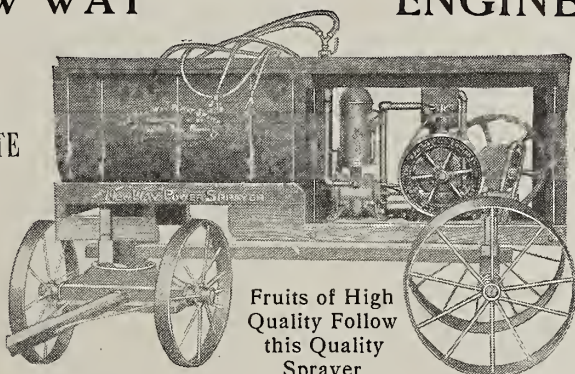


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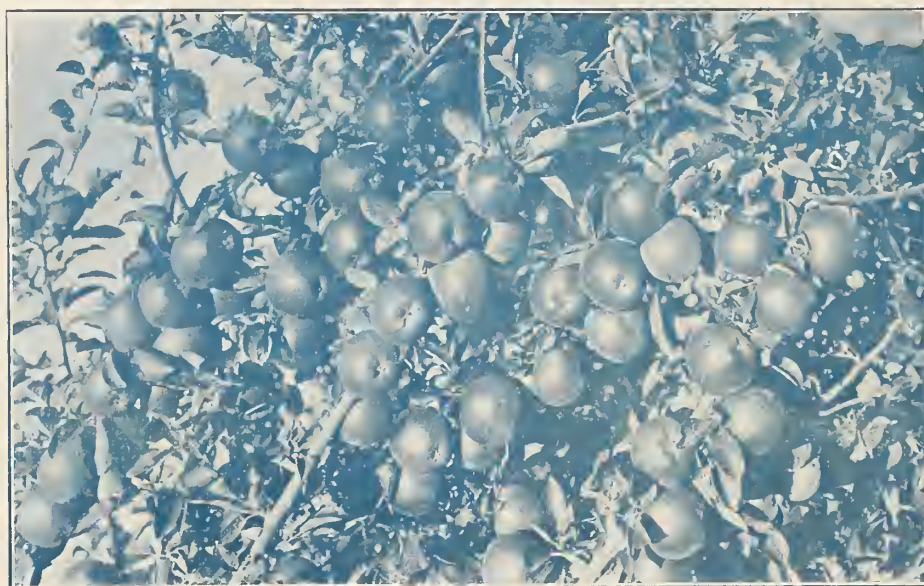
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